THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....10

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.--NO. 187.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Cloud Lifting.

GREAT EVENTS SOON.

MacMahon Certainly Moving

TO JOIN BAZAINE

With an Army of 150,000.

REPORTED BATTLE

Between Chalons and Verdun.

VICTORY WITH THE FRENCH.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

RUMORED PRUSSIAN DEFEAT BETWEEN VERDUN AND CHALONS.

PARIS, August 25.--*Evening*--The *Pixtre* of this afternoon contains the following:

"A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epernay this evening states that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons."

[Special to Evening Telegram.]

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MACMAHON --CHALONS CAMP BURNED--REINFORCEMENTS GOING FORWARD--THE BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG--GENERAL SECRECY.

PARIS, August 25.--The report of the attempt to assassinate Marshal McMahon is repeated this morning, but without particulars. Reinforcements for the army continue to go forward. A number of Arab chiefs have gone to the front.

A corps of Poles is organizing for service in the French army.

It is positively ascertained that the camp of Chalons was burned by order of the commander-in-chief.

Extensive preparations continue for the reception of wounded. Four large ambulances are kept ready in the Tuileries garden. The Empress yesterday personally visited the hospitals, inspecting the arrangements.

A number of Americans are among the subscribers to the new French loan.

The prices of food in the rear of the Prussian army have advanced exhorbitantly. Bread in Rhineland is seventy-five cents a loaf.

The further bombardment of Strasburg has taken place without result.

The Gayeties Theatre here admits soldiers free.

Forty-five thousand Prussian wounded have been sent to Germany.

The neutrality of Belgium has been violated by Prussia.

MILITARY SITUATION CHANGED--FRENCH WILL ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE--BATTLE ON THE 21ST--FRENCH ADVANTAGE.

NEW YORK, August 25--*The Courier Des Etats Unis'* Paris special telegraphs: A decided change is apparent in our military situation within the last forty-eight hours. We look back upon ourselves after three weeks of disappointment and discouragement, and to-morrow, perhaps, we shall take the offensive. Such, at least, is the opinion which prevails at the War and Department, and the general belief of Paris, and this is the intelligence which I have obtained:

After the defeat at Froschweiler the debris of the corps engaged retreated in pretty good order upon Saverne and Nancy. From whence they were transported to Chalons by the Strasburg railway as rapidly as the disorganized service of that line would permit. On the other hand a part of the troops encamped in Alsace and a part of the garrison as well as a large garrison of Belforte, were sent forward to Chalons by the Paris and Mulhouse railway. At the same time the expeditionary forces concentrated at Cherburg in order to operate on the shores of the Baltic, in all nearly forty thousand men. One of the lines was also dispatched to Chalons, where they all arrived in five days. These forces, added to 15,000 soldiers from Paris and the frontier town near Belghim, made up an effective army of 100,000 men; 30,000 the Garde Mobile were ordered to join them, and under the able direction of General Trochu these forces, lately entirely distinct, have not been slow to consolidate into one army homogeneous and inured to war, and provided with all necessary material for the campaign. After completing the formation of this army, General Trochu went to Paris to organize and create another new army.

After having rallied, with considerable loss, the last detachment of the corps beaten in the battle of the 6th of August, MacMahon arrived at Chalons and happily placed at the head of the army raised by Trochu. His first care was to secure his communications with Bazaine, who had been hemmed in at Metz by the Prussians. He succeeded, I am assured, and his advanced posts extend as far as Mezieres and Montmedy, and cover both the department railroad, and a line parallel with the frontier. A fact which proves that communication with Metz is not intact, was the arrival yesterday of the first large number of Prussians made prisoners at Gravelotte, and others being also on their way. This fact proves, as it does this day, so fiercely disputed, was not without glory for us, since we have leisure to make and guard prisoners.

As for the plans of MacMahon nothing is publicly known. The Ministry is inflexible on this point.

The force Royal of Prussia seems to realize the risks which he is running, and will try eventually to go to the aid of his confederates on the condition that it is affirmed that he has retracted his steps and retreated on St. Michael. It may be true, however, according to another report, that he will march on Paris by the Valley of the Aube. In any case we are ready to receive him.

Another battle occurred at Metz on Sunday and ended in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter.

DE FAILLY AT CHALONS.

General de Failly's corps arrived at Chalons, yesterday, from Bitsche, after a long detour and harassing march. General de Failly will be replaced.

A ROSY OUTLOOK.

PARIS, August 25 --9 P. M.--The *Figaro* has just issued an extra with the following news: A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock tonight from Epernay reports he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock and news reached Chalons and Epernay about three in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumor the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

An order had been issued to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going east on the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line.

PRUSSIA COUNTED ON REVOLUTION AND TREASON IN PARIS.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that to all who think more of say other things than driving the Prussians from the soil of France, it recommends the perusal of the following passage from the Prussian plan of attack:

"Paris will never be in our power unless it is owing to political circumstances or moral reasons, which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates."

"Political circumstances," says the *Opinione*, "mean revolution, and moral reasons mean treachery."

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Council of Ministers were in session half of to-day. It has been decided by the Committee of Defence that upon the approach of the enemy all crops in the departments of Seine and Marne and the environs of Paris must be destroyed, no greater haste is urged on the farmers to store their produce in government warehouses in the city before the enemy can seize it. All animals in the Zoological Garden in Bois de Boulogne have been removed. Part of them have been retained in the city and part sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of great value.

PRUSSIAN SPIES SWARMING.

More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday, taking plans of the works along the river Loire. Others were also arrested here and some even detected with the troops of MacMahon.

REMITTANCE FROM IRELAND FOR THE WOUNDED.

A remittance has been received from Dublin for the aid of wounded. The Empress acknowledges the contribution in a note, in which she says: "This offering to wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act, and your wishes for the success of our arms and the happiness of the Imperial family, have profoundly touched His Majesty."

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Prussian troops are already surround Strasburg, yet the Government Treasurer managed to escape with over twelve million francs.

A WAGER--IN PARIS ON 15TH SEPTEMBER.

A Prussian Colonel has written to Emile Girardin offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th of September. Girardin publishes the letter, and announces he has accepted the wager.

DENIED BY AUTHORITY.

The Belgian Minister here says the journals have received authority from his Government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through the territory of Belgium has been permitted or attempted.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

PARIS, August 25.--The *Journal Officiel* says the sum of all the news received at the Ministry of the Interior is that the Prussians again advanced yesterday. A part of the department of Marne, and even into the town of Chalons. The Prefect of the Department of the Upper Marne announces that a portion of the northern arrondissement of Vassey was occupied by Prussian forces. Orders have been issued that the march of the Prussians be opposed by every obstacle the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the destruction of bridges, which will be executed under the direction of the engineers and officers sent out by the government.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM PARIS.

Official warning is given that the Minister of the Interior will be forced to apply the law regulating the press with the utmost rigor, if certain journals in spite of representations made to them by the Government, continue to publish full details of movements of troops, the state of the fortifications and composition of the armies.

The national loan has closed, more than the amount asked for having been subscribed.

General Trochu reviewed the Garde Mobile yesterday. The men made a fine appearance.

A dispatch from Rheims, 25th, says: It is supposed the armies of McMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and supported by the quadrinental composed of the 7th Corps of Monmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz would await attack. It was not expected any important engagement would occur within 24 hours.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF--COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the motion of Kerratry and large members of the Committee of Defense was taken up and discussed. Kerratry defended his proposal, and Clement Duvernois replied. Jules Favre described the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal management to which the Chambers had been compelled to submit. This should be said. If it is to maintain a dynasty that the country must fight--The remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar and tumult which these words caused. Finally, after the only question now was how to drive the foreigners from our soil. This was received with great applause and the close of the debate was ordered by a vote of 210 to 45. The proposition of Kerratry was then rejected--206 against 45.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT DEMANDED.

Gambetta demanded news of the war, especially concerning the battle of the 18th, and position of the Prussian forces. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, announced that Bazaine was too greatly occupied to send a report. He added that the telegraph gave no indications of any movement on Monday or Tuesday. It was true Prussian scouts had been seen in the departments of Marne and Aube, but in this respect no further news could be given. The Minister concluded by stating that if the French troops had left Chalons, it was with the object of insuring the general defense of the country. The sitting then dissolved.

RAILROAD CUT--COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE PROPOSITION SETTLED.

PARIS, August 25--Advices from Montmedy to the 21st say: Five hundred Prussian cavalry cut the Sedan and Metz railway near Beighim, made up an effective army of 100,000 men; 30,000 the Garde Mobile were ordered to join them, and under the able direction of General Trochu these forces, lately entirely distinct, have not been slow to consolidate into one army homogeneous and inured to war, and provided with all necessary material for the campaign. After completing the formation of this army, General Trochu went to Paris to organize and create another new army.

After having rallied, with considerable loss, the last detachment of the corps beaten in the battle of the 6th of August, MacMahon arrived at Chalons and happily placed at the head of the army raised by Trochu. His first care was to secure his communications with Bazine, who had been hemmed in at Metz by the Prussians. He succeeded, I am assured, and his advanced posts extend as far as Mezieres and Montmedy, and cover both the department railroad, and a line parallel with the frontier. A fact which proves that communication with Metz is not intact, was the arrival yesterday of the first large number of Prussians made prisoners at Gravelotte, and others being also on their way. This fact proves, as it does this day, so fiercely disputed, was not without glory for us, since we have leisure to make and guard prisoners.

As for the plans of MacMahon nothing is publicly known. The Ministry is inflexible on this point.

The force Royal of Prussia seems to realize the risks which he is running, and will try eventually to go to the aid of his confederates on the condition that it is affirmed that he has retracted his steps and retreated on St. Michael. It may be true, however, according to another report, that he will march on Paris by the Valley of the Aube. In any case we are ready to receive him.

Another battle occurred at Metz on Sunday and ended in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter.

DE FAILLEY AT CHALONS.

General de Failley's corps arrived at Chalons, yesterday, from Bitsche, after a long detour and harassing march. General de Failly will be replaced.

A ROSY OUTLOOK.

PARIS, August 25 --9 P. M.--The *Figaro* has just issued an extra with the following news: A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock tonight from Epernay reports he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock and news reached Chalons and Epernay about three in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumor the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

An order had been issued to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going east on the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line.

PRUSSIA COUNTED ON REVOLUTION AND TREASON IN PARIS.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that to all who think more of say other things than driving the Prussians from the soil of France, it recommends the perusal of the following passage from the Prussian plan of attack:

"Paris will never be in our power unless it

queuces of the several rumors of Italian intervention in favor of France, the Prussian Government has adopted precautionary measures. Special couriers left Berlin to-day for Rome and Florence with dispatches.

NAPOLEON'S HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, August 25.--The *Liberte* says: "The Emperor on opening the Chambers January 18, 1869, assured France that the military laws which were to be proposed and the appropriations to be asked for would place the country in a condition to meet all emergencies. Are we not right in saying that he who uttered this and similar misstatements on that occasion is responsible for the present disasters? And what overwhelming responsibility, before France invaded, before Europe assembled, and before history."

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

IMPORTANT CONCERNING FRENCH MOVEMENTS --M'MAHON LEAVING RHEIMS WITH 150,000 MEN--HIS WILL UNITE WITH BAZAINE.

LONDON, August 25.--The *Tribune* special correspondent at Rheims, Tuesday, sends very important and late news of French movements, which was not allowed to be telegraphed:

Yesterday evening there were about one hundred and fifty thousand troops in and about Rheims, under Marshal McMahon. During the night they began to move toward Ardgenne, and are still moving in that direction. By noon this place will be entirely evacuated. They take the road to Bethel and Mezieres, but even the officers do not know how far they will go in that direction.

It what is believed here about Bazaine be true, the two armies will soon be united. Bazaine is reported at head-quarters to have said he could beat the enemy on the 20th, but if he waited until the 26th, he could annihilate them.

This afternoon the march of troops, which began last night, continues. Artillery, infantry and cavalry are pouring uninterrupted-ly through town. It is raining hard to-night. I compute that nearly two hundred thousand men, in all, have passed. There is no longer a doubt about the direction of this movement. From officers of the baggage and supply trains I learn that they have orders to go direct to Montmedy. Two baggemen who had tried to get toward Verdun had been stopped by the Uhlans, and all reports agree that every road thither is picketed by the Prussians.

Reorganization proceeds with the utmost dispatch. As one example a supply train of five hundred wagons, fully equipped, was organized and reached Rheims from Verdun in three days.

High officers here are positive that part of Bazaine's army has effected a junction with Etoin. Our own movements from Rheims to join him are made with the utmost secresy.

The second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, now forming near Chalons, composed of old soldiers, will reach three hundred and fifty thousand men. The Emperor will command the Imperial Guard in person.

ADVANCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The *Tribune* correspondent from the Crown Prince's headquarters, on the 17th, says: "There is no artillery in the advance. Every town is occupied, which you may hear of, but you can scarcely realize the extent of the invasion. While I write, the Third Army advanced through northern Alsace into Lorraine, two other German armies have entered the French territory, the Fourth and Fifth, and the reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces in Lorraine hold fifty thousand men."

Platzeburg holds out. General Lalbout received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he would hold out until 16th, fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Emperor.

THE CHALONS CAMP BURNED--BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris writes, Wednesday, that before the Chalons camp was raised it was fired by presents the Prussians occupying it and to destroy a great quantity of stores they had no time to remove. Telegraph clerks and other officials of they city left for the south the previous evening to pack up.

The bombardment of Strasburg is said to have inflicted but a little damage thus far. Heavy siege artillery is coming in from Lunan, Rastadt, Mayence and other Prussian fortresses.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Another *Tribune* special correspondent writes from Paris, Wednesday evening, that the loan is a striking success, contrary to the former subscriptions. Adding the estimated cost of effecting the loan, the deficiency of subscriptions on the first day, and the twenty-eight-five millions, while the former imperial loans were covered many times over. The full amount of the loan will be nominally made up, but a considerable part by the subscription of speculators who cannot pay calls.

PROSPECTS OF THE EMPIRE--THE EMPRESS.

A private correspondent (before quoted) writes from Paris on Wednesday: The Empress power daily appears more nominal than real. He said himself yesterday to Gambetta that the Empress had been completely unmanned by illness but inability to allow the reappearance of the newspapers recently suppressed. Public opinion is unanimously for peace, and that the want of capacity and fidelity among the Imperialists has destroyed their Empire. Moderate republicans like Favre, Simon and others act and thwart the slowness of the Left.

The Baltimore Bouquarte, just promoted to Lieutenant Colonelcy, has not joined his regiment, but is practically commanding at the Tuileries. He and the Empress behaves with due pluck and dignity.

The story that she wrote the Emperor to put Louis under arrest, and that he refused, is false, is not true, but it is true that she spoke emphatically of the Emperor for not exposing himself.

The government still withholds arms from all who refuse to go to the front.

PRO-PRUSSIAN NEWS.

LONDON, August 26.--A special dispatch from Berlin says that Metz is defended and is not completely surrounded by a strongly entrenched force of Prussians. No attempt at sally has been made, and no fighting is going on.

Paris is utterly without news from the seat of war.

The entrenchments around Metz are completed.

It is believed a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has been to the Emperor to declare his abdication. The Corps Legislatif is now permanently guarded by troops. The announcement of the Emperor's death and a provisional Government for France is imminent.

A quarter of a million of fac similes of the Benedetti secret treaty have been sold here since the war began.

The French stories of the Prussians having passed through Chalons, or that they have transported their dead and wounded through that country, are untrue. When the question was broached by Prussia, Belgium was declined to allow it on the ground of humanity, but finally declined.

The *Times* is authorized to deny that Queen Victoria has been in correspondence with anybody on the subject of mediation, or that Gladstone is fearful of Prussia becoming too strong.

The city of Hamburg is filled with troops.

With the French iron clads blockading Cuxhaven there are three merchant steamers supposed to be prizes.

The Belgians intimate that the complaint of the French that Prussian wounded are allowed to cross the Belgium territory is a mere pretext for an intended violation of their soil.

Meetings have been held at Manchester and elsewhere to raise aid for French wounded. Swiss surgeons volunteer for hospital service in the armies on both sides.

FROM PRUSSIA.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.--The following official bulletins from the Prussian headquarters have been received at the War Office in this city:

"The Crown Prince of Prussia is near Chalons. The enemy have evacuated his camp at Chalons-sur-Marne."

"The head of the Prussian column has advanced beyond the camp destroyed by the French, and the army is now continuing its onward march."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES--WHERE THEY ARE.

BERLIN, August 25.--7:30 P. M.--The Prussian *Landwehr* states King William's headquarters have been removed from Pont-a-Mousson to Nomeny, a few miles further on. The headquarters of the First and Second armies are near Metz, while the other corps continues to march on Paris.

Other Cable Dispatches.

CHINA.

LONDON, August 25.--The latest advices from China state that French negotiations at Tien-Tsin for satisfaction for the recent outrages were suspended. The French demanded that the three Mandarins implicated in the massacre be given up to be shot, but the Chinese were willing to surrender only one.

News was received at the Portuguese expedition up the Zambizi river has been defeated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 25.--A meeting of Republicans has been called for next Sunday.

The corps of volunteers for service in Cuba is rapidly forming.

A Carlist movement is reported in Aragon, in the neighborhood of Anesca. Troops have been sent there.

ROME.

ROME, August 25. The *Osservatore Romano*, a journal favorable to the Prussian cause, has been threatened with violence by the soldiers of the Pontifical army, unless it speedily alters its tone.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 25.--*Evening*--Consols 91¾. American securities steady: 5-20 bonds at London: 10-40s, 82¾; '62s, 87¾; '65s, 86¾; 67s, 87¾. Erie 12¾; Illinois, 109¾; Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.--Bonds heavy at 91¼ @91¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 25--Cotton tending downward, with middling uplands at 9; Orleans, 9⅜; sales 9,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 25s. Corn: No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d@36s. Pork 120s. Beef 125s 6d. Lard dull 78s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon: 58s for Cumberland, 60s for short rib. Produce unchanged. Tallow 43s 6d.

LONDON, August 25.--Tallow 43s 9d. Sugar active and unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 28s.

LONDON, August 25.--The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £207,630.

The Militia Trouble in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RELEIGH, N. C., August 25.--The State Treasurer and the Governor's Paymaster have been enjoined from paying Holden's soldiers by Judge Mitchell of the Superior Court. The prisoners recently released by Judge Brooks received an ovation from the citizens on their return to-day. A spirit of conciliation was counselled by all the spectators.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Messrs. Inman, of the Inman Steamship Line, to whom belonged the lost City of Boston, have brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, in England, against Benjamin Jenkins for an alleged libel. This libel was in reference to the loss of the City of Boston, and was contained in a letter in which the defendant made various allegations highly injurious to the plaintiffs. The defense adduced much evidence for the purpose of showing that the City of Boston was out of trim, and that she was loaded too deeply. On these points there was most direct and positive contradiction between the witnesses for the respective parties. The case has not yet been completed and is exciting much interest.

THE WAR FEELING IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Observer*, who arrived in Perriere from Paris on Monday, describes the state of feeling in that city regarding the war.

I was witness of much that occurred after the defeat of Saarbruck and Forbach-Spent of Frossard. The French believe that Prussia deliberately, wantonly and faithlessly insulted France. They want to fight, and mean to as long as physical power remains. In all the gatherings I saw, I never heard once a "Hus Napoleon" or "Le Empereur." I often heard "Vive le Empereur," "La Empire," "A present c'est in France." That France looked upon it as a family Prussian quarrel, not a German quarrel, and were surprised at the North German Confederation making the war a German one, is true. It is well understood in France that the war is not a Bonaparte war, but that the Emperor's personal wishes were for an European agreement to reduce the war establishments of the different powers.

The French are surprised at the Prussian proclivities of English public opinion, as the alliance with England has always been most intimate on the part of France. The necessity and use of it have been keenly felt by the Emperor, and its continuity has been, to a great extent, his personal work.

All shades of opinion in France regard Prussia, in the words of Thiers, as "a bird of prey." This is the first war of the Empire in which the Faubourgs St. Germain, the old legitimists, have sent their sons. The Orleans princes demand service even as volunteers, that the "socialist party" may see in the defeat of France a means of realizing that a dictatorship is impossible. Such sentiments occur, or conspiracies exist, the work is theirs.

The excitement in Paris on the reception of the news that the French forces had been defeated, was largely due to the reaction from the joy that existed by the hoax of an immense success. Even now, it is not at all combative, and were very easily disposed to peace. Public opinion had also condemned the Ollivier ministry as incapable. Upon its resignation the excitement in a great measure ceased.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CUBAN-SPANISH DIFFICULTIES.

Nicolas Azcarate, special envoy of the Spanish Government, arrived in this city to-day for the purpose of consultation with the leaders of the Cuban revolution, to ascertain from them the basis upon which a proposed declaration of peace throughout Cuba and the settlement of all difficulties. Mr. Azcarate, who is a native Cuban and a brother-in-law of Mr. Fessier, financial agent in this city of the insurgents, found on his arrival important instructions awaiting him, forwarded by cable from the Spanish Government. The Ministers of Marine and Colonies have not yet decided whether the interview with the Cuban leaders shall take place in this city or Havana.

OIL REFINERIES DAMAGED.

Buildings 115 and 130 Maiden Lane, occupied by A. W. Weddick and F. Ketchum, oil refiners, were slightly damaged by fire this morning. The contents were destroyed and a large quantity of gas and gasoline consumed. Loss $40,000, insured. Mr. Wiesbeck and three other men were seriously injured.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1870.

Vice Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral. His new commission is dated the 26th inst.

The customs receipts last week reached $4,586,709.

New counterfeit twenties on the Shoe and Leather National call on New York have reached the Treasury Department.

Treasurer Spinner received from St. Louis to-day a draft on New York for $220 45, consisting of pennies.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met to-day. There was a full attendance. The universal feeling and confidence in success to the extent of securing a majority in the next House of Representatives. The distribution of campaign documents will be much larger than by any similar committee of the party in the same time.

It is understood here that the President returns to this city after the first of September for a day or two, when a Cabinet meeting will be held. The President will visit West Point on Saturday next, remaining a few days.

Secretary Robeson has returned.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, Guerriere and Brooklyn are all under orders for the Mediterranean squadron, and are expected to leave in a week or ten days.

The Irish National Congress

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., August 25.--The Irish National Congress continued its session until three o'clock this morning, when it finally adjourned. The following is the basis for the consolidated National organization:

First. Name, the United Irishmen. Second. No salaried officers. Third. The organization shall co-operate with the Irish revolutionary brotherhood. A Supreme Council, composed of Seven shall govern the organization, three members to be selected by the Gibbons branch of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, three from the Savage branch, and the seventh selected by the Irish National Brotherhood. Fifth. The local circles shall not be less than ten nor not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross receipts, the balance to remain in the local treasuries, subject to the immediate use. A Committee of Five was appointed to procure the official endorsement of the officers of the respective organizations.

The following provisional Directory was elected to hold office until the directory is chosen in the manner completed by the basis adopted: P. W. Dunne, Peoria, Ill.; W. J. Nicholson, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, O.; Michael Scanlan, Cleveland; Michael Boland, Louisville; John Brennan, Phila.

The business occupied less time than was expected and it is said to have been transacted to the general satisfaction. The delegates departed for home to-night.

News from the Big Horn Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 25.--The Big Horn Expedition arrived at Cheyenne, and gives the following statement: The last that had been heard from the party was from troops sent to bring them in. When they were at Grey Bull river, the miners prospected thereabouts several days without success, and it was then resolved to divide into three parties and return to camp Brown by the way of the South Fass, and thence to Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Another party of about the same number abandoned their wagons, taking pack animals, and set out for Montana across the country. Another party of fifty or sixty, with six wagons, took a northerly route for the same destination, expecting to strike the old Bozeman road within a hundred miles from their camp. Every privation has been endured by these men. No Indians were seen by them after leaving camp Brown.

The only death in the party was that of Henry McHenry, who had gone hunting, lost his way and left the camp destroyed by the Indians. The body of McHenry was lost, his dog came into camp in a famished condition. A few days after the body of McHenry was found, with his gun and ammunition by his side.

The expedition has been a failure in every respect, and the most profound hardships found after the party left the Sweetwater.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, August 25.--Cattle market to-day fully active, although as many did not change hands as yesterday, still more Texans sold at an advance over last week of 50@75c; the supply of all kinds amounts to 458 cars; some very good Ohio sold at $5.75, and some down to $5.30; Indiana stock of a good quality realized $5.37½; none sold less than $5.65. Illinois cattle of a good quality commanded full rates; no Kentucky changed hands and appeared out of market; Texans brought as high as $6.10, and a mixed lot of Texans and native sold at $5, one bunch of Canadas $5.12½, averaging 1,240 pounds. Sheep keep up to the previous last week and most of the stock is closed out. Hogs advanced a trifle for choice; butchers for the city are slaughtering but very little; not much doing.

BALTIMORE, August 25.--Beeves fairly active, and first quality are held at 6½@6¾, and ordinary to medium at 5¾@6; receipts, 2,100 head, and sales 1,510. Sheep is unchanged and in good demand, with light supply; receipts 3,310 head. Hogs are in good supply and rather poor, while prices are tending downward; good are wanted; fair to good are held at 8½@8¾; receipts, 2,265.25; stock sheep, 31,795; 2,75 receipts were 7,022 head.

Grand German Concert at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 25.--The grand German patriotic aid concert, to-night, in Saengerfest Hall, was a great success. Over three thousand persons were present. In the audience were five hundred ladies, and gentlemen representing about all the musical societies of the city participated in the choruses. The German patriotic choruses "*Die wacht am Rhein*," "*Waesit des Deutscher Vaterland*," and "*God save the King*," were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mitred choruses of the orchestra were led by Prof. Barns, and male choruses by Prof. Brueesselbach. The concert was one of the grandest ever held in Cincinnati.

—Near Oceola, Iowa, a few days ago, Col. Langdon was found murdered. His son-in-law, Samuel Roberts, was suspected of having committed the crime, and a party of Langdon and Roberts, then surrendered himself to the authorities, and was held in five hundred dollars bonds to await the issue of Roberts' wound.

—The following Congressional nominations have been made: John M. Hawley, Republican, Peoria, Illinois District; Charles A. Eldridge, Democrat, Fourth Wisconsin District; Andrew J. Hunter, Democrat, Seventh Illinois District; W. G. Donovan, Republican, Third Iowa District.

—George Wood, Chief of the naval division service of the Treasury Department, and in the government civil service since 1818, died at Saratoga on Wednesday. Mr. Wood was formerly a well-known author and magazine writer.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

—The population of Detroit, according to the United States census, just completed, is 79,632.

—All the Republican incumbents in Congress, from Vermont, have been renominated.

—Maj. Powell is at Salt Lake City arranging for another expedition down the Colorado river.

—W. N. Jones has been nominated as the Republican candidate for delegate from Wyoming.

—Bill Gurney, a notorious counterfeiter, has been arrested at New York and a quantity of bogus money secured.

—At a meeting of the French citizens of New York last night, it was determined to have a procession in sympathy with France.

—In the Colored Labor Convention, at Saratoga, yesterday, resolutions recommending trades and labor organizations were discussed.

—At Columbia, Tennessee, Wednesday night, John Cook went masked to the house of Eli Ashton to frighten him. The result was Ashton shot and killed him.

—A desperate attempt was made Wednesday night to break open the safe of the Paymaster of the navy yard, Philadelphia. One of the thieves was captured.

—At Detroit, yesterday, a sailor named W. G. Martin shot himself through the head, on being arrested for an attempt to kill his wife, from whom he had been divorced.

—At the Republican convention of the Fifth Michigan Congressional District, yesterday, at Port Huron, Hon. O. D. Conger was unanimously renominated on the first ballot.

—It is expected that forty thousand persons will be present at the approaching Iowa soldiers' re-union at Des Moines. President Grant has written that he cannot be present.

—Jacob W. Pierce, a leading Boston capitalist, was thrown from a carriage and killed in Brookivn Wednesday night, the horse being frightened by a shot from an intended robber.

—A man has been arrested at Denver, charged by the Utes Indians with being an Arrapahoe spy, and that he was with that tribe during their raid into the North Park a short time since.

—A large and brilliant meteor was seen at Denver and Cheyenne about 7:30 on Tuesday evening. A meteor of the same appearance and probably the same was seen at Omaha at the same time.

—James Poindexter, colored, has given himself up to the Chicago police, stating that he participated in the murder of Captain Gallup, at Parkersburg, West Va., two years ago. He left for that place last night in charge of an officer.

Compliment to Ex-Minister Motley.

The great reproach of republican institutions is ingratitude, and it is so in modern times. When every man has a voice in the destinies of his country there is likely to be much clamor and scrambling for place in a land where every one has a right to the loaves and fishes, it must be but a small slice of bread and one very little fish that can fall to that lot of many. Hence from a republican point of view this is, no doubt, the true theory of government, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number"--*i. e.* the greatest possible number of places for the greatest possible number of men for the greatest possible time. It is only when we come to inquire how numerous the places are, how great the time, how many the men, that we find, though both the men and the places are abundant, the time that any one man can possibly fill any given place in a Republican State is very short. "Quick returns and short profits" is the motto which all who serve under the banner of democracy should adopt. This may be a sound commercial maxim, but when applied in diplomacy it has many inconveniences, both to the servant and the State. Both must lose by sending a man to fill an important mission half across the world, and then bringing him back before he has time to understand the people among whom he has come to dwell. Take America for instance. How long has Mr. Motley been with us? Scarcely that. Mr. Motley not only understood his mission but ability to allow the reappearance of the newspapers recently suppressed. Public opinion is unanimously for peace, and that the want of capacity and fidelity among the Imperialists has destroyed their Empire. Moderate republicans like Favre, Simon and others act and thwart the slowness of the Left.

The Baltimore Bouquarte, just promoted to Lieutenant Colonelcy, has not joined his regiment, but is practically commanding at the Tuileries. He and the Empress behaves with due pluck and dignity.

The story that she wrote the Emperor to put Louis under arrest, and that he refused, is false, is not true, but it is true that she spoke emphatically of the Emperor for not exposing himself.

The government still withholds arms from all who refuse to go to the front.

PRO-PRUSSIAN NEWS.

LONDON, August 26.--A special dispatch from Berlin says that Metz is defended and is not completely surrounded by a strongly entrenched force of Prussians. No attempt at sally has been made, and no fighting is going on.

Paris is utterly without news from the seat of war.

The entrenchments around Metz are completed.

It is believed a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has been to the Emperor to declare his abdication. The Corps Legislatif is now permanently guarded by troops. The announcement of the Emperor's death and a provisional Government for France is imminent.

A quarter of a million of fac similes of the Benedetti secret treaty have been sold here since the war began.

The French stories of the Prussians having passed through Chalons, or that they have transported their dead and wounded through that country, are untrue. When the question was broached by Prussia, Belgium was declined to allow it on the ground of humanity, but finally declined.

The *Times* is authorized to deny that Queen Victoria has been in correspondence with anybody on the subject of mediation, or that Gladstone is fearful of Prussia becoming too strong.

The city of Hamburg is filled with troops.

With the French iron clads blockading Cuxhaven there are three merchant steamers supposed to be prizes.

The Belgians intimate that the complaint of the French that Prussian wounded are allowed to cross the Belgium territory is a mere pretext for an intended violation of their soil.

Meetings have been held at Manchester and elsewhere to raise aid for French wounded. Swiss surgeons volunteer for hospital service in the armies on both sides.

FROM PRUSSIA.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.--The following official bulletins from the Prussian headquarters have been received at the War Office in this city:

"The Crown Prince of Prussia is near Chalons. The enemy have evacuated his camp at Chalons-sur-Marne."

"The head of the Prussian column has advanced beyond the camp destroyed by the French, and the army is now continuing its onward march."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES--WHERE THEY ARE.

BERLIN, August 25.--7:30 P. M.--The Prussian *Landwehr* states King William's headquarters have been removed from Pont-a-Mousson to Nomeny, a few miles further on. The headquarters of the First and Second armies are near Metz, while the other corps continues to march on Paris.

Other Cable Dispatches.

CHINA.

LONDON, August 25.--The latest advices from China state that French negotiations at Tien-Tsin for satisfaction for the recent outrages were suspended. The French demanded that the three Mandarins implicated in the massacre be given up to be shot, but the Chinese were willing to surrender only one.

News was received at the Portuguese expedition up the Zambizi river has been defeated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 25.--A meeting of Republicans has been called for next Sunday.

The corps of volunteers for service in Cuba is rapidly forming.

A Carlist movement is reported in Aragon, in the neighborhood of Anesca. Troops have been sent there.

ROME.

ROME, August 25. The *Osservatore Romano*, a journal favorable to the Prussian cause, has been threatened with violence by the soldiers of the Pontifical army, unless it speedily alters its tone.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 25.--*Evening*--Consols 91¾. American securities steady: 5-20 bonds at London: 10-40s, 82¾; '62s, 87¾; '65s, 86¾; 67s, 87¾. Erie 12¾; Illinois, 109¾; Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.--Bonds heavy at 91¼ @91¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 25--Cotton tending downward, with middling uplands at 9; Orleans, 9⅜; sales 9,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 25s. Corn: No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s 2d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d@36s. Pork 120s. Beef 125s 6d. Lard dull 78s 6d. C

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 116@117.

YESTERDAY, or the day before, we boasted of our city's coolness under an August sun. To-day we can only say the August sun has had a complete revenge, and yesterday was as desperate and sweltering as could possibly be wished for by the most intense of salamanders.

WHEN the coffee mill gun was first spoken of during our war, a revolution in artillery was predicted, but the gun was not as practicable as had been supposed, and the revolution did not take place. A similar result seems to have attended the introduction by the French of a similar gun—the Mitrailleur.

THE damage done the Erie and Pittsburgh Railway by the water spout which recently fell upon it is quite serious, and it will cost many thousands of dollars to repair it. General Manager McCullough is equal to any emergency and will soon make it all right again. Public travel will not be impeded by the damage which the road has sustained.

THE Prussians seem still to be attended by "that wonderful luck of our Fritz." If the reports received here yesterday be true it seems as if nothing but an overwhelming victory or a complete rout can be the termination of the inevitable battle, which promises almost certainly to take place this week and to be one more to be added to the decisive battles of the world, side by side on the list with Marathon, Saratoga, Leipsig, Waterloo, Gettysburg and Koeniggratz.

THE Republican return judges of Juniata county met on last Monday and nominated Hon. John B. Packer for Congress, and Hon. J. K. Robison for the State Senate. The following resolution, among others, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That our Senators in the United States Senate, Gen. Simon Cameron and Hon. John Scott, have, by their steadfast and unwavering support of the measures best calculated to advance the standard of Republican ideas, and conserve the best interests of the nation and our native Commonwealth, earned our unqualified commendation.

IF the plans of the Allegheny Park Commissions should be carried out, as we have every reason to believe they will, our sister city will, within a year or two at most, have the most elegant small pleasure grounds west of the *Parc de Morceaux* in Paris. Fountains, lawns, statuary, shrubbery, parterres and play grounds will be, owing to the peculiar situation of the grounds, scattered about in a manner which will make these easily accessible to the great majority of the citizens. We sigh for something similar for this side of the river.

SOME time since a call was issued for a convention of delegates from such Republican counties as were in a minority to be held at Reading on the 31st inst. It appears that the call is now made to embrace Democratic counties also. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Its avowed object is a change in the Constitution of the State and the introduction into that instrument of either Buckalew's system of cumulative voting or some other plan whereby minority representation may be secured. Papers published outside of the State which concern themselves in our domestic affairs will do well to remember this important fact."

WE had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting our former townsman and most excellent friend, F. R. Myers, Esq., General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, whose headquarters are now at Chicago. His onerous duties do not seem to have had any injurious effect upon him. He is as bland, genial and healthful looking as ever, and seems rather to enjoy the cool lake breezes in his new location. He was on a short business visit, and left again for Chicago yesterday afternoon. Week after next he goes on an excursion to San Francisco. We wish him a safe and prosperous journey.

AS soon as war was declared between France and Prussia, the Democratic journals of this country, almost without exception, advocated the cause of the Empire. Some of them have greatly changed their tone during the last ten days or two weeks, although still imbued deeply with Napoleonic ideas. After denouncing the Germans as "scamps," which is hardly as bad as "scalawags," a name given by some professedly Republican papers to the party to which they profess adherence, the Chicago *Times*, one of the leading Democratic papers, says:

It may be added that these German meetings to express sympathy for the Prussians are exhibitions of very cheap patriotism—worthy, however, of descendants of the hireling Hessians who fought against American Independence in 1776.

Our Teutonic friends will no doubt appreciate this highly complimentary notice.

A LETTER was recently addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, by a Claim agent, in which it was held that the law requires him to file a duplicate of his agreement with the claimant, only for the approval of the Commissioner, and not for the reduction of charges if by him considered exorbitant. The Secretary of the Interior, in response, says that according to his construction of the law of July 9th, 1870, if duplicate articles of agreement are not filed with the Commissioner and approved of by him, the Claim agent is only entitled to a fee of ten dollars, and that when filed it must not exceed twenty-five dollars. When a higher fee than ten dollars is charged, the agreement must be approved by the Commissioner before it can become valid, or be recognized by the agent who pays the pensions. The Secretary's decision ratifies the scale of fees made out by the Commissioner.

WE have referred on several occasions to the uneasiness manifested by Russia under the successes attending the Prussian arms in the pending conflict. At first her sympathies seemed to be on the side of Prussia, excited no doubt by a remembrance of the part France played in the Crimea campaign. Now the tone of the Russian press is completely changed. The semi-official journals, following in the lead of the organ of Prince Gortschakoff, are loud in their denunciation of the pretensions of North Germany to be the military dictator of Europe. The ascendency of Prussia is more dreaded by them than that of France. If the former should attain to supremacy, it is feared by them that it would be more detrimental to their interests and prosperity than if the latter were to maintain her military prestige and renown. It is held that Prussia is becoming too great as a military power, and that her arrogance is intolerable. Despite the earnest protest of Francis Joseph and the subjects of Schleswig and Holstein, she refuses to regard as of binding obligations the terms of the treaty of Prague, in which it is provided that the Emperor of Austria "transfers to the King of Prussia all his rights to the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig acquired by the Vienna treaty of 1864, with the understanding that if the populations of the northern districts of Schleswig shall manifest by free voting the wish to be united to Denmark, the districts in question shall be ceded to Denmark." It is also a matter of complaint that a Hohenzollern prince has been placed in a Danubian principality, as a menace to Russia. So long as there was nothing to indicate that either power now at war would gain the supremacy, Russia affected neutrality with a leaning toward Prussia. And if the belligerents had proved to be about equal in the contest, she would likely have maintained that position, and rejoiced in the process of mutual destruction. Now, however, that Prussia is in the preponderancy, the Czar feels anxious that guaranties should be had that peace will be maintained and the equilibrium of Europe preserved.

TWO SIGNIFICANT REPORTS.

The unity of Germany was established by the common danger of the various conflicting governments and parties, and by their common preference for German to French supremacy, and Napoleon's declaration of war acted upon them just as the firing upon Fort Sumpter did upon the people of all political parties in the northern States of our own Union. But in Germany, as in America, the political differences were too great not to revive as soon as the novelty of the new situation wore off. Thus already the brilliant series of German victories having removed the common danger, we hear two significant reports from the great Teutonic federation. First, that the sight of the horrible caravans of wounded has permitted the natural desire for self preservation to supercede that exuberance of patriotism which was almost universal, and has had the effect of completely checking voluntary enlistments, except in remote districts. And second, and by far more important, that the old party spirit is beginning to revive, and that the short lived intoxication of enthusiasm for the sovereign ruler of North Germany is beginning to assume more sober and politic forms and the the liberal—i. e., we suppose the Republican party is commencing to take measures to secure a voice in the new arrangement of matters after the war. These events have little or no bearing upon the conflict itself, for we can learn of no abatement of the intensity of the feeling of patriotism as far the wish and the intention to subdue the French arrogance and to destroy the French inclination for invasion is concerned, but they do show, first: that when more soldiers are wanted they shall have to be taken, as they were at last in this country, from a class unwilling to serve but anxious for victory, and second, that Count Bismarck, when peace has been declared and he again enters the German parliament, will not find his darling plan of union altogether unopposed.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

More soldiers die from disease than from bullets in military campaigns. This was clearly demonstrated by the facts which we presented yesterday, in discussing the horrors of war. During the Crimean campaign the British army sustained a loss of 22,182 out of 97,864. But of these only about 4,600, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number of losses, perished by the sword, while 17,582 fell victims to disease. Of the 95,615 French soldiers which were lost in that campaign, out of 300,000, about 75,000 died of disease, which was one-fourth of the whole. The Russians suffered most severely: 550,500 died of exhaustion or disease, while 36,000 were killed on the battle-field, and 50,000 lost their lives from the effects of wounds received. It is reported that, although it is only about six weeks since actual hostilities broke out between France and Prussia, large numbers have already perished from disease.

This decimation of armies is attributed to different causes, such as unwholesome food, the enlistment of men of feeble constitutions and organic defects, want of proper ventilation in hospitals, unnecessary exposure and a lack of proper medical attendance.

Physicians skilled in hygiene are as essential to the success and protection of an army, as generals who are adepts in the science of strategy and military tactics. The French army, it is said, is suffering terribly for want of a sufficient corps of medical attendants, and yet Napoleon, who should know that an army may be conquered sooner by disease than by needle guns, hesitated for some time before he allowed English and American Surgeons to render service within his lines to his wounded and diseased troops. During our own war, with all the assiduous care of Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the laborious and faithful services of volunteer corps of physicians, more than twice as many died from disease than from the sword of the enemy.

Improvements in the manner of treating soldiers are more important to the success of an army than are those in the mode of constructing fire arms.

DUTY OF VOTERS.

At the risk of being charged by the *Post* with having a chronic affection for the Republican party, which can boast of a more brilliant record than any political organization that ever swayed the destinies of the nation, we again call the attention of voters to the importance of attending the primary meetings to-morrow. Every enfranchised citizen has duties to perform in his own proper person which he should not entrust to others. Ours is a government of the people. We are not cursed with Bourbons, Orleanists or Bonapartists. No family, however affluent, distinguished or respectable, has a hereditary right to rule in the United States. Here we call no man master, for we all stand on equal vantage ground in the same brotherhood of popular government. Each one has a duty to perform for himself and his country. There may be some, but we think they are few in number, who suppose they have a hereditary political right to hold office during the term of their natural lives. The great mass of the people are of a different opinion. But the great drawback is that they never carry their opinions into practical effect. They believe that some men should be continued in office for a longer term, because of their honesty, and qualifications, and fidelity to principle, and that others for different reasons should be displaced. But they leave the work entirely in the hands of others. Primary meetings and elections are unworthy their attention. They are never seen at either, and then they send up a miserable howl because everything has not been done that they desired. Their conduct is inconsistent and their complaints unreasonable. If they will not attend to their duty they have no reason to expect that others will attend to it for them.

In a recent issue of the New York *Tribune* two timely articles appear on this subject, and although the ideas expressed in them have been presented by us on several occasions, we cannot refrain from quoting a few extracts:

The practice of many gentlemen who would resent, as an insult, an intimation that they were not good citizens, is singular. Knowing that the Government must be just what the people make it, they refrain from any participation in politics, and then complain that the Government is ill-conducted. They declare that the party which they regard the best is corrupt, and make no effort to purify it. They refuse to attend caucuses and conventions, and then complain of the nominations. They neglect voting, and then declare that the result of the elections is enough to make one despair of republican institutions.

We seek rather than hope to have less of this in the approaching campaign. We insist that Republicans shall not stay away from primary meetings and conventions, only to find fault with the results. Take hold, gentlemen! and help make matters right. If you are not willing to do this, the least you can do, if you value your principles, is to support the candidate whom you neglected to select, and and whose selection others had, therefore to make for you. The man who will not help in the preliminary work of his party has no right to find fault with its results.

Our cotemporary then goes to show that this is not a time to create divisions in the ranks of a party whose principles have passed into history, and been so generally endorsed by the people, which has abolished slavery from the land of the free, rebuilt the broken walls of the Republic, and reared them on the foundation of a conquered peace, given to the country a uniform currency which is nearly equal in value to the depreciated paper of State banks with which the nation was flooded, prior to the establishment of the national banking system.

The Republican party whilst it can point with just pride to a record which has made it an object of admiration in the two hemispheres, and shall stand imperishable in the national annals, has not by any means fulfilled its mission. Great issues are at stake yet. The best material which the country can afford in the shape of office holders is needed. Then let the people discharge their duty fully and faithfully. Let no one stay away from the primary meetings, but let every one attend and cast his vote for such delegates as he is well convinced will advocate the nomination in the approaching convention of nothing but good men and true.

And let there be no "feuds." We may not be able to secure the election of such delegates or candidates as we prefer, but all should bow to the popular will, however great the disappointment may be in not securing the election of the men for whom we express our decided preference.

RUSTICATION.

[Correspondence to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 23, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The fervid rays of an August sun glowed down on our head as we toiled at our desk, blinding our eyes with the perspiration that started from every pore. Our head sank lower and lower till it rested on the columns of figures we were vainly striving to reckon up, and we dreamed, dreamed of our boyhood days spent in shady nooks and by murmuring brooks, during our summer holidays. Holiday! We started up wide awake. I had not had a holiday for two years, and on the impulse of the moment determined on one immediately. Closing the ledger and turning the key with a snap that said to all imprisoned within, stay there till I return. Forthwith I started, with not the clearest idea as to where I was going. Jogging leisurely along, presently I spied in the distance what reminded me of the "flying dutchman," but what proved to be, on nearer approach, Dobbin, the plow horse, with the merest dot of humanity on his back, a boy of six years, perhaps, but small of his age. As they came up I called out, "Sonny, give our respects to your folks when you get home. With a lofty wave of his hand, he remarked, "Shoo fly," and sped on. In thoughtful mood I pursued my way, reflecting on the precocity of the rising generation, and regretting that fortune had not favored my earlier years with some of the brightness of the present day. A sudden storm stayed our journeyings, and we claimed the hospitality of a friend while tarrying. The frequency of severe storms the present summer was discussed and some of the effects related. One of the party told of a little girl of not three years surprised by a blinding flash and terrific peal of thunder, stopping short in her play and stamping her tiney foot exclaimed "God quit that scareing me," and as the storm passed away and the lightning played in fittul flashes on the clouds she called out, "Oh! come and see the sun shaking himself." Another told of a young lady of four, who, when the elder members of the family were trembling at an awful storm, climbing into a window and pointing her chubby fingers at fiery flashes cried out "See it wink, see it wink." As storms soon pass so did the one that detained me and I resumed my journey, and presently arrived at the aspiring city of Youngstown. Entering by the gate Beautiful, and Kilkenny, I obtained my first glimpse of the city. The buildings in this locality are from six to eight feet high, containing each a bed, table, stove, and from ten to twenty inhabitants. In one the family were around the tea-table, four adults, seven children and two pigs, all living in blessed contentedness but not certain as to whether Garibaldi or General Jackson at present holds the presidency. Passing on to the city proper, its aspect indicated prosperity—people hurrying along the streets, business houses thronged, and a general air of activity. The monument erected in the square to their heroic dead is a beautiful column of granite, surmounted by a life-size soldier, and inscribed with many a name dear to the hearts of the citizens. I visited the cemetary which is comparatively new but reflects much credit on the citizens. From nice arrangements and tasteful decorations it might well be termed a garden of flowers. The gleaming white stones, the dark green pines, the closely shaven grass and a profusion of beautiful flowers, show a refined taste, and lasting remembrance of the departed; but our letter lengthens, at some future time you may hear again from JOHN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The intelligent action of the Lawrence county Republicans is so reassuring and gratifying that I beg leave through your paper to tender them the thanks and congratulations of one who has ever felt proud of their intelligence and true loyalty.

They believe in correcting abuses within our organization by purging the ticket of offenders, and they invite the confidence of the people by nominating their best men for offices of trust.

Let our Legislature be filled with such men as Samuel D. Clark, one of their nominees for that office, and there will be a restoration of that confidence and respectability which formerly attached to that position.

Mr. Clarke is one of the sterling men of the State, an "anti-slavery man from the start." He is over sixty years of age, of a high order of intelligence, of incorruptible integrity, of large business experience, and worthy of a seat in our National or State Councils.

Should our other Republican counties follow the example of "Little Lawrence" in nominating their best men, it will not be long before it will again be an honor to be a representative of the people, and the Republican party will be invulnerable.

Mr. Clarke's father represented Beaver county in the Legislature nearly 40 years. A man of high character and of great purity of life.

Mr. Moore his colleague on the ticket, is an intelligent farmer probably about the same age, and a fit associate upon the ticket with Mr. Clarke.

All praise to the county that has so emphatically condemned the "Back Road" or "Development Swindle."

SHENANGO.

A NEGRO woman attacked another in Nashville on Saturday with a huge butcher-knife, and stabbed her in nine different places, cutting her clothes into shreds. The affair occurred on the sidewalk in front of the "Martin Building," at nine o'clock in the morning, and nobody interfered to stop the enraged virago. The wounded woman will probably die. Jealousy was the cause.

THE RAILROAD AND THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As a party interested, I have been at a loss to know what was done by the Councils of Allegheny with the petition, presented to them some two months ago, requesting the enforcement of the decision of the Supreme Court, which forbade the use of any part of the Common Ground for depot purposes. It was a simple matter, where the law was clear and its violation manifest. Notwithstanding the opinion of some people that it was idle to expect that a public right would be asserted where the Rail road Company was a party interested, it was confidently believed by the petitioners that the Councils would do their duty, without fear or favor.

Your "Park Notes" of Monday last, August 15th, inst., informed us that the Park Commissioners are in *negotiation* with J. Edgar Thompson for that portion of the Common Ground, West of Federal street, "no longer used for the purposes for which it was granted," in which you *hope* that their efforts will prove successful.

Whether the Council have turned the the matter over to the Commissioners instead of directing proceedings by their solicitor, as they were asked to do, and thereby varied the whole affair, I do not know. As you state the case, however, it is obviously not a subject of either *negotiation* or mere *hope* as to its results; the use of the grounds for other purposes than those of the grant, as shown by the petitioners, is a case for the Courts, and as they have decided the very point already, there is no question left, but *whether the public authorities will demand the execution of the decree already rendered in their favor or not?*

This story about *negotiations* is a very *old* one. How often and how long we have been told, that Mr. Cass would be ready to give up the ground *bye* and *bye*, or that the Park Commissioners were treating with Mr. Thompson, and how smoothly and *promisingly* and condescendingly the Railroad king talked to them and honied them over—is it not all written in the *Evening Chronicle*? But that sensible men of full age, should allow themselves to be played upon in this way by so old and wily a diplomat, passes all comprehension. When they can point to our case where the Pennsylvania, or any other Railroad Company, has ever abandoned an encroachment on the public rights so valuable to it, and so long maintained in despite the public authorities, and in defiance even of the judgments of the Courts, it will be time enough to talk about their good will and respect for the wishes of the people. Till then, it is but *childs'* play to waste time in the business of "interviewing" Railroad Magnates, and bring back to us whole apronfuls of sugar plums, as evidence of the kindness and hospitality of their entertainers, who are all the while laughing in their sleeves at the simple credulity of our supposed ambassadors.

Is it fair, however, to burthen the Park Commissioners with this extra work? Now that the *North* and *West* Commons are finished, and with their fountains in full play, what is the use of anything more? It is evident that these gentlemen are *tired* and want rest. You remark that it is nearly time something was done in the section west of the monument and north of the railroad, as you might as justly have said of the whole residue of the work. But why hurry them? Haven't we been told by their organ more than a year ago that the wonder was that they had accomplished so much, and isn't it time now to give them a breathing spell after having performed the Herculean task of laying out walks and drives, and planting a few switches *for posterity* over some forty or fifty acres, all told, in the course of something less than three years? It will not do to say that a private individual, with the same means and credit, might have done as much in his own grounds in a single season. This is a public work, which cannot be expected to move so fast, nor is it fair to say that at the same rate of progression, it would have required about a *century* to complete the Park in Philadelphia or New York. It must be remembered, that we have only some *sixty or seventy* acres altogether, for experiments and instruction in landscape gardening, in leveling where there were natural inequalities, and raising mounds where there were none—and that it was important to keep up the spirit of the tax payers that they should make some shade in the *favorite* spots before going on with the residue. So important, indeed, as to make it a matter of serious consideration whether all previous improvements at *private* expense, that might possibly interfere with the effect of the new ones, even at remote points, ought not to be destroyed. If they had finished the work this summer, as they might have done, their jurisdiction was ended and their occupation gone, and then what field would have been left for the taste and genius of the Engineer, except the humble one of *scavenge*? It is to be hoped, thus far, that those gentlemen will not be overloaded or overworked. If they have been under a paralysis during the present summer, with the rank grass waving on their heaps of neglected compost, or their half opened and abandoned walks and drives, they will no doubt awaken again with the flowers and birds of spring, and our grand-children, at least, may yet hope to sit down under the shade of the trees they have planted and rise up to call them blessed. ON SLOW.

THE will of Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, K. G., G. C. B., P. C., late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was proved in London by his eldest surviving son, Right Hon. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and his sons-in-law, Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M. P., and Baron Skelmersdale, the joint acting executors. His lordship has appointed his wife sole guardian of his children that may be in their minority. The will is dated July 31, 1866, and a codicil Aug. 11, 1868. He devises his estate at Kenilworth, Warwickshire and all other of his real estates to his eldest son and successor and to his issue. He directs that his pictures and paintings, which he designates "the Clarendon Collection," at The Grove, elsewhere, numbering upward of one hundred and fifty, and all other pictures are to continue as heir-looms. He bequeaths to his wife, Lady Katharine, the daughter of the first Earl of Verulan, an immediate legacy of £1,000, and all moneys in her own name in the London and Southwestery Railway and at her bankers; all her jewels and such plate and books as she may select, as well as carriages and horses, and the residence. The Grove Mill-house, with the furniture He bequeaths to his brother, Hon. Chas, Pelham Villiers an annuity of £300; to his sister-in-law, Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, £100 a year, and the cottage. The Firs to his daughter, Lady Emily, and his younger sons, each a legacy of £7,000, in addition to any other provision for them. He appoints his son, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

TUESDAY night last the Mayor of Winona, Mississippi, while in attendance at a public concert, and sitting at an open window, was shot by some person outside in the dark, and was instantly killed, five buckshot passing through his head. The affair is wrapped in a complete mystery. Mr. Brantley was appointed Mayor of Winona by Gov. Alcorn, but was an open opponent of Alcorn's policy. He was a brother of ex-Confederate General Brantley, of Mississippi. The motive of the assassin cannot be divined. It certainly had no connection with politics in any way whatever. A young lady by Mr. Brantley's side was slightly wounded in the arm. His wife escaped untouched. When the shot was fired the flash of the gun was seen by several drivers of carriages, but none of them saw the person. The only clue known so far to the terrible affair is the fact that an unknown woman got off the up train about dark, and was seen going from the depot with a gun in her hands. The event has cast a profound gloom over the little city of Winona, and is universally deprecated.

A PARIS correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Just as I was about to close my letter, I received the visit of the Prince Pierre Karageorgevitch, whom I had not seen since he came to inform me of his unsuccessful efforts to obtain admittance to the army, even as a common soldier. He came to-day to say adieu, having finally attained the object of his ambition. The calamitous commencement of the campaign has induced the Ministry of War to relax its rigorous resolve of accepting none but citizens of France to defend their invaded country. A foreign corps has been formed, and the Prince and a young nephew, Nicolas Nicolaevitch, (eighteen years of age and six feet four inches in height,) have enlisted in the ranks. The corps is sent to Tours for its equipment, as none of its members can be relied upon in case of trouble in Paris. The Prince is first to say, "I enlist to fight against the Prussians, and will disobey any order to turn against the people of France.

MR. EDITORS: There is a great desire on the part of the Republican voters of Allegheny county to secure a strong ticket for the fall campaign, and in order to do so it is not only necessary to secure the best of men, but to see that those who risked their lives in defence of the country are not pushed aside to make room for stay at home politicians; the men who served their country in the hour of her peril should be remembered in the days of her prosperity, and the promise made to the young men when they went forth to battle should be scrupulously fulfilled.

A man of merit and a soldier through the entire war now aspires to the position of Prothonotory of Allegheny county. Can the Republican party fail to recognize his claims for the position? We hope the action of the party will be such as to fulfil the promises of the past that M. G. Corry will be the next Prothonatory of this county.

REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.

IF DRUGS

You want why don't you go
To JAMES E. BURNS & Co.
Where you will find a stock complete
And well filled store room clean and neat?

Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, and Ales.
Sponges, all kinds, two or three bales.
Pure Old French Brandy, Wine and Gin.
Very large stock just coming in.

Fine dry cigars, all brands and kind.
Call and see us and bear in mind
Prices are lower than others dare
At JAS. E. BURNS, corner Penn and St. Clair.

THE SEASON OF EFFLUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the heat of summer, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what thus something will be.* With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single momen Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supercede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDERY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
186 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A New Stock of the Latest Styles in
LACE COLLARS
At Very Low Prices.
GUIPURE LACES.
Mecklin Laces.
Imitation Valencia Laces.
Imitation Cluney Laces.
Black Bo.net Laces.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Satchels and Purses.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose.
Men's and Boys' Sacks.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Bows and Neck Ties.
SASH RIBBONS,
Dress Goods and Cassimeres,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
au15 PITTSBURGH, PA.
YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.
NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
au2
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-wf
C. D. ARNSTHAL.....a. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
79 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17-cl
AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. MCKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. jul17-y3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Sheeting Muslins,
White and Colored
TABLE DAMASKS.
BED QUILTS
AND
Woolen Table Covers.
At 10 Cents,
GOOD YARD WIDE SHEETING,
A Bargain.
At 12½c. 4-4 Bleached Shirting, extra good.
At 8½c. good Dark Calicoes.
At 75c dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 85c each, White Linen Towels.
Tickings & Bed Checks
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes, and
General Stationery,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
A Full Stock at
LOWEST RATES,
Wholesale and Retail.
Price List of School Books and samples of Paper, Envelopes, &c., sent to any address.
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
119 Wood Street.
au22-62-MWF
INTERSTATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870.
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, exhibitors are invited from a l sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the Poet-Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been secured, which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN E. PARKE, President.
HON. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, au10,7t3-WFM No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wood Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 Barrels Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
30 Barrels Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides. au14-l
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7-wsl
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap27-wsl 133 SECOND AVENUE
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.
TO THE MANAGERS OF ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.
AN EXPERIENCED LADY,
Of thorough education and capable of conducting large classes in the English, French and German languages, and all the higher scientific branches, purposes locating in this city permanently, and desires a position as teacher in an Academy, College or School. The very best references afforded as to character and scholastic attainments.
Address, BOX C,
au23-c47 GAZETTE OFFICE.
Curry Institute,
Nos. 2 and 4
SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor. of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time has enrolled over 2 000 pupils. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 500 students.
The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes. Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and, Third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR			
10 months	$33	5 months	$20
9 months	30	4 months	23
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	17
6 months	35	1 month	12

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships at or before that time.
Pupils having scholarship for any shorter term can afterwards have them exchanged for yearly ones, by paying, before the expiration of such scholarship, the difference

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au28:dtf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 25, 1870.

Dullness prevails in our local bond and stock market. The brokers complain of an unusual dearth of orders, even for the "dull season," and would be glad to have something occur, a "pinch," a "panic," or a "bubble," no matter which, if it would break the dull monotony of the time. "None of our stock changing hands, the dust is piling up on our transfer books" is the usual answer to our inquiries.

Sales are reported of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 89, at which price there are bonds on the market. Connellsville 6's (Turtle Creek division) are offered at 79. East Birmingham 7's at 70, a limited amount of these last named upon the market, and we consider them a really choice investment at the price wanted.

Government bonds change but little in quotations to-day, the closing rates the highest.

Gold has been more volatile. The extreme quotations for the day being 11¾ in the morning, and 11⅝ at four o'clock P. M.

The railway and miscellaneous stock market has been steadier, rates fluctuating scarcely half of one per cent. during the day.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	14	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¼
U. S. 5-20 1862	11¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10¼
U. S. 5-20 1864	10¾	C. P. R. R.	93
U. S. 5-20 1865	10¾	Cv. Pacifics	11¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 25, 1870.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is still negotiating for a lease of the united companies of New Jersey, including the Camden and Amboy.

Money market easy at 6@6 on call. Foreign exchange nominally unchanged. Gold opened at 117¾, and gradually sold down to 116⅞, closing at 116⅝@117. There was some heavy selling at about the highest figures of the morning, and up to the close there were no indications that this stock would be bought back. At intervals during the day gold sold at the ex-clearing House 1/8 per cent. under the price in the Clearing House.

There was a story afloat late in the day that a bear pool was forming for the purpose of borrowing five millions of dollars of gold on time, and selling the ex-closing house for cash. A movement of this kind, if executed, would produce a lively sensation in the gold room. Rates paid for carrying, 3, 3, flat, 4, 6 and 7 per cent. Clearances $105,000,000.

Government dull and unchanged; Coupons of '81, 114@114¼; '62, 110¾@111; '64, 110@110¼; new do, 9 3/4@10; '65, 9 7/8@10; '65, old, 9 3/4@10; '67, 9 7/8@10; '68, 10@10¼; 10-40's, 9 3/4@9 7/8; Currency 6's, 11@11¼.

The Treasury bought two millions at 108.78@108.14. The bids amounted to $6,544,300. Central Pacific first mortgages, 90. Union, 89. State securities dull and weak. Missouris, 80; Tennessees, 61; new, 59¾; Virginias, 65; old North Carolinas, 32; new, 30.

Stocks are very dull, but steady all day. Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 44; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Wells, Fargo, 43; United States, 46¾; Pacific Mail, 91; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 19¾; Erie, 2d's, do; preferred, 68; Harlem, 131½; do. preferred, 132; Reading, 95¼; Michigan Central, 116; Lake Shore, 96; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburgh, 85¾; Northwestern, 80; Northwestern preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 99; Fort Wayne, 98; St. Paul preferred, 73½; Wabash, 51¾; Wabash preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15; Terre Haute preferred, 35; Chicago and Alton, 115; Chicago and Alton preferred, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; St. Joe, 12⅝; C. C. and I. C., 100; C. C. and C., 78¾; Hartford and Erie, 33¾.

Sub Treasury balance: Gold, $99,851,434; Currency, $12,491,693.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 25, 1870.

Business generally continues dull, though hopes are entertained of an early improvment and, as is well known, trade usually commences to revive about the 1st of September. The grain market continues very sluggish and even at the decline there seems to be little or no inquiry for it. The advices from both east and west, on Wednesday, indicated a firmer feeling, and it may be that a reaction is about at hand; if the war news continues as it has been for the past two or three days, unsatisfactorily and undecisive, which would be construed to mean a prolongation of the conflict, there will, no doubt, be an upward turn in breadstuffs, provisions, etc., etc., though in all probability it would only be temporary. Grocery market continues dull and devoid of anything new or important, and the same is true of the hog product. All kind of fruits are abundant, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained.

APPLES—Prime cooking apples are scarce and sell readily at $3@3 50 per bbl, but of sweet apples the market is over supplied and prices are weak at $2@2 per bbl.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9½; Pots 7¾.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 12@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

BUTTER—We can report regular sales of prime to choice butter at 27@28. Common to good may be quoted at 20@25, and inferior at 16@18.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 21c for round lots and 23@23 in small lots.

CHEESE—In fair demand and we can report regular sales at 12@13 for Western reserve; 13@14 for Ohio Factory; and 14½@15 for Ohio Goshen.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3, and Calcined Plaster at $4@4 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1 60@1 65 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 5@6; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 9@10 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are quoted at 19@2 most of the sales at 18 and 19. Supply, although not large, about equal to the demand.

FEATHERS—Dull but unchanged; live goose feathers may be quoted at 82@85 cts to the trade, and 90@95 in small lots.

FRUITS—Firmer notwithstanding the supply is large. Sales of Peaches at 2 0@2 50, per box; Plums at $6 per bushel. and Grapes at 10@12 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. We continue to quote western flours at $6 50@7, and $7 25, the outside quotation for choice brands. Rye flour, $5 75@6.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull but not quotably lower, at $1 30@1 35 for good to choice red and 70@10 cts per bushel, more for white. Corn excessively dull with little or nothing offering and no buyers; we now quote at 85 in first hands, and 90 on wharf and track. Rye is also dull and lower and quotable at about 90@95. Oats dull but unchanged; now, 42@43 in first and 45@48 in second hands; small sales of old, to store at 38@39. Barley—nothing doing; nominal at $1 00@1 10.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported dull, extremely so, but an early improvement may reasonably be expected, particularly in sugars, as there is nearly always an improved demand at this season of the year. Coffee is dull and weak at 19@22 for fair to choice Rio New Orleans Molasses, scarce and firm at 60@65. Sugars, 9¾@12 for Muscovado, New Orleans and Cuba; 12¾@13¾ for "B"; 13¾ for "A" Coffee; 13¾ for "B" 13¾ for Ex C. Syrups continue dull, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement in the demand until the weather becomes cooler.

HAY—Was firmer and higher in Allegheny Tuesday with sales up to $25, and from that down to $12, as to quality.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25 per bbls and eastern at $1 75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 is quoted at $1 20@1 22, No. 2 at 90@95.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 30 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@80 cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $1@2 25 per 100, according to size and condition.

POTATOES—Dull with sales at 70@75 cts. bushel. Sweets, $3@4 per bbl., as to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged: Lard and Mess Pork lower. Plain Shoulders 14½; Sugar Cured, 18½; Ribbed Sides, 17½; Short do 18½; Breakfast Bacon, 20; Sugar Cured Hams, 24½@25½. Lard, 17@17½ in tes; 18@18½ in kegs and 19 in buckets. Dried Beef, 24. Mess Pork $23 50@24.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 60@1 65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $4 75@5 Nothing doing in Clover. Flaxseed still quoted at $2 15@2 20.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1870.

CATTLE.

The operations in cattle since the date of our last report have been large, unusually so, the sales in the aggregate reaching between the 3,200 and 3,300 head, the largest number that has been sold at these yards in a given week, if we mistake not, for a year or more. Consequently, notwithstanding the offerings were very large, there was also a large demand and the result is that to-day everything was pretty sold up, and the pens were pretty well cleared. The largest proportion of the receipts consisted of common and medium cattle, the better grades being scarce, and, as a consequence, sold quicker, and at relatively better prices. There was, however, a demand for all the different grades of cattle, and all things considered the market was a good one, and operators, generally, seemed to be satisfied with the situation.

Compared with last week there is but little change in prices; prime to extra shipping steers sold at 8@8¾, one drove, and only one, brought 8¾. Medium cattle may be quoted at 7@7¾, and stockers at 5@6.

Jos. H. Huff, of the firm of Hedges & Taylor, sold on Tuesday or Wednesday, we do not remember which, about 350 head of cattle, said to be the largest number ever sold in one day at these yards by any one man. Mr Huff is an excellent salesman, and withal a very clever gentleman.

FRIDAY, Aug 19.	No.	Wgt.	Price
Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin	24	19,200	5 37
" "	24	19,000	5 37
" "	28	19,480	5 12
" "	27	19,380	4 90
" "	24	20,400	5 10
" "	27	19,000	5 40
Holmes L & Co for G Styer	8	9,800	6 25
" same	8	9,600	6 25
" Doud	22	17,600	5 37
" same	20	16,550	5 80
" Styer	8	7,070	5 50
" same	34	31,300	5 80
" Pfeiffer H	20	17,250	5 00
" Morris	20	19,900	6 50
" Thompson	32	34,770	4 50
Hedges & T for Keenan	18	18,450	6 00
" Martin	19	19,300	6 12
" Sherrin	17	14,100	6 00
SATURDAY Aug 20.			
Holmes L & Co for Thompson	60	54,830	6 00
" Clifford	62	57,330	6 00
" same	13	10,180	5 00
" Murphy	17	12,160	5 00
" Miller	20	19,300	6 50
Hazlew'd to & Rhodes	21	18,300	4 00
" Aurentz	21	18,780	4 00
TUESDAY, Aug. 23.			
Holmes L & Co for Murphy	25	16,800	4 75
" same	18	18,050	6 00
" Allen	19	19,670	6 50
" same	19	19,000	6 50
" H & Pfeefer	18	21,250	7 00
" same	21	18,350	5 80
" Styer	22	18,150	4 75
" same	21	15,750	4 87
" same	23	20,080	4 85
" Barry	24	18,250	4 80
" Snow	22	18,650	5 20
" Clark & G	38	36,000	6 40
" Kunkle	18	20,580	7 25
" Elliot	27	18,460	5 00
Hedges & T to Davis	21	19,060	5 75
" Biggs	16	16,880	5 50
Hazlew'd & B to Pollock	28	29,050	7 62
Marvin to Fisher	18	19,700	7 87
Whitteisey to same	19	19,880	6 37
E Whitteisey to sam	19	20,500	6 37
Frauerman & L to K & Aull	19	20,300	6 75
Frauerman & L to Tomer	4	3,570	
Casterline to Lamb & M	37	38,480	7 50
Casterline to Evans	22	19,700	6 00
Griffin to Dudley	19	19,120	
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.			
Hedges & T. for Ester	16	18,410	5 25
" "	16	17,820	5 00
" "	21	18,850	5 25
" " Mulhall	128	143,040	5 12
" "	60	57,360	6 25
" " Rose	19	19,000	5 50
" " Miller	64	62,450	6 10
" " Oden	31	29,630	5 00
" "	20	19,000	5 50
" " Gorden	15	13,720	6 20
" " Bender	26	17,300	4 75
" " Sheeler	41	37,300	5 25
" " Talbot	17	19,300	5 75
H. L. & Co. for Gillespie	21	14,720	5 00
" " Gifford	22	20,450	5 50
" " Hart	25	19,950	5 50
" " Elliot	5	6,300	4 75
" " Hulton	20	19,000	5 50
" " Hart	20	19,550	5 50
" " Elliot	42	38,080	5 65
" " Gillespie	41	38,880	5 20
Hazlewood & B. for Kurwin	14	14,000	5 12
" "	19	17,580	5 87
" "	19	17,600	6 00
" "	19	19,320	6 00
" " Greenaw't	9	8,340	5 50
Orr & Williams for Dunn	14	14,500	7 00
Smith for Cameron	19	19,550	6 00
" "	19	18,370	5 87
Voetter to Miller	16	20,420	6 62
" McArdle	10	9,740	5 85
Smith to Ramsey	18	20,200	6 00
Robinson to Lamb	18	19,130	5 85
Clark to Moses	16	14,180	6 25
Moore to McClain	25	24,900	5 25
Rothchilds to Moses	15	14,450	5 25
Moore to John	6	5,400	4 35
Fisher to DeLoue	19	17,570	
Hadden to Evans	19	15,940	6 25
McCurdy to Miller	18	19,020	6 12
Gray to McArdle	18	19,340	5 85
Farrell to	19	20,060	6 62
Evans to Lamb & M	19	20,040	6 87
Reynolds to Woodland	19	17,500	6 00
Moore to Miller	12	12,200	5 00
Keller to McArdle	19	19,150	6 40
Harper to Duffy	20	21,460	7 00
Reynolds to Miller	15	14,200	6 00
" Frantz	5	5,020	
Robinson to Miller	21	20,900	6 25
Keller to McDonald	21	20,400	6 25
Carpenter to Connell	22	18,570	5 50
Keller to Mains	18	17,560	6 25
Crum for Henderson	18	17,230	6 25
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.			
Hedges & T. for Bender	60	56,730	5 20
" " Green	20	18,200	5 40
" " Mottet	18	16,650	5 00
" " Jackson	16	13,920	5 87
" " Keenon	15	14,750	5 75
H. L. & Co. for Thompson	60	57,000	6 00
" " Funk	35	37,800	7 00
" " Thompson	21	18,950	6 62
" "	20	18,450	6 00
" " Doud	44	45,750	6 12
" "	83	72,630	5 62
" "	21	18,900	5 00
" " Clifford	25	16,780	4 50
" "	74	58,270	4 25
Hazlew'd & B. for Dolan	14	11,100	5 00
" " Campbell	10	7,720	5 00
" " Sheppard	20	19,320	6 00
" " Pollock	28	29,050	7 62
" " Steel	19	17,520	6 00
Orr & Williams for Decker	18	18,000	6 25
" "	18	18,250	5 75
Keller to Miller	34	36,730	7 12
Ward to Klimans & A.	18	15,490	5 12
" Huntsberger	85	18,970	
	18	18,500	

SHEEP.

The arrivals this week have been comparatively small, and with, if anything, a better demand, the market was stronger and prices, particularly for the better grades, a fraction higher. Shippers generally hold pretty freely, and all that offered were disposed of—one commission firm reported having sold between 1,500 and 1,600 head. The better grades sold at 5½@5¾ against 5@5¼ last week. Medium may be quoted at 4@4½; Common 3@3¾, and scalawags, $2@2¾ per head.

HOGS.

Arrivals light and with an average demand; market firmer and prices ¼@½ cent higher, compared with last week. Shippers continue to complain bitterly that prices are relatively higher here than in the east; that they have little or no margin, and that there is no money in the business for them, not even a respectable comission. Philadelphia hogs sold at from $10 50@10 70; Yorkers at $9 50@9 75, and Baltimore hogs at $9 75@10 00.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 25, 1870.

There was no stronger feeling in the oil market here, in Philadelphia and in the producing regions to-day, while New York was reported weak and lower. No special cause could be assigned for the firmness above noted, as there was nothing in the character of the war news to produce a change one way or the other, as neither army of the contending nations appears to have gained any particular advantage for several days. The general impression, however, seems to be that the chances are still in favor of the Prussians, and if this view of the matter should prove correct, the market will undoubtedly gather strength and improve, and, this impression possibly, had something to do with the firmness which was manifested to-day.

CRUDE.

Firmer and a fraction higher. August quoted at 9¾; September 9¾@9¾; and seller all year 9. Sale 1,000 bbls on spot at 9¾; 1,000 September at 9¾; and 1,000 seller all year at 9.

REFINED.

August quoted at 24¾; September 24¾; and October, November or December 24¾. Sales 1,000 August at 24¾; 1,000 September at 24¾ these sales were made early in the day.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 382, account same; A. B. Mills 74, account W. Bartle; Fisher Bro. 222 account same; D. Bly & Co. 74, account T. M. Perry; Fisher Bro. 1,442, account R. W. Young; J. B. Barbour 240, account C. S. Goodwin; J. Wilkins 151, account P. & B. Pet. Co; Sterling Oil Works 754, account L. W. Young.

Total, 3,339 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 265 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Brooks, P. & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total, 337 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton steady; sales 626 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 25,019 bbls; firm and less active; sales 9,400 bbls; $5,40@5,65 for superfine western and State, $5,75@6 for extras, $6,05@6,40 for good to choice do. $6,25@6,80 for white wheat western extra, $5,90@7,45 for extra Ohio, $6@8,75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls; $4,75@4,40. Corn meal quiet; sales 300 bbls; $5,30@5,80 for southern white. Whiskey firm; sales 300 bbls; 94@94½c; raw held at 95c. Wheat: receipts 161,336 bush; quiet and firm; sales 96,000 bush: $1,15 for No 2 spring, $1,20@1,25 for No 2 spring, $1,27 for dried No. 2 spring, $1,30 for No. 1 spring, $1,45@1,50 for winter red and amber western, $1,55@1,60 for white southern, $1,60@1,65 for white State. Rye dull, with sales of 2,000 bush at 89c for western, and 94c for southern. Corn—receipts, 162,697 bush—unchanged, with sales of 46,000 bush at 66@67½c for new mixed western, 68@68c for high mixed, and 84c for rejected. Oats—receipts, 54,973 bush—firm, closing heavy and lower, with sales of 30,000 bush at 39@39½c for western, 54@58c for Ohio and State. Hay is in fair demand. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar is in fair request with sales of 300 hhds at 9¾@9¾c for Cuba; 9¾@10¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses nominal. Rice dull. Petroleum—Moderate request at 13¾c for crude; 26c for refined. Turpentine quiet at 39@40c. Pork steady at $27,50@28 for mess, $19@20 for prime mess; sales of 500 bbls of mess seller September at $28. Beef quiet; sales of 70 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess; $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams nominal. Tierce beef quiet; sales of 300 tierces at $23@29 for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess. Middles quiet; sales of 40 boxes at 15¾c for long clear. Cut meats dull. Lard steady; sales of 100 tierces at 16¾@16¾c for steam; 17c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces seller August and September at 16¾@16¾c. Butter steady and quiet at 30c for western, 40@42c for western. Cheese a shade better at 13@14c, the latter for fancy. Freights to Liverpool firmer; wheat by steam 5½d.

Lofted—3 p. m. Flour closed firm with fair demand. Wheat firm at $1,30@1,35 for No. 2 spring and $1,42 for prime winter red western. Rye dull and heavy at 90@96c. Oats heavy and 1@2c lower. Corn dull at 85@87c for new mixed western. Pork quiet at $27,00@28 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 15¾@16¾c. Eggs dull at 23@24c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Beeves number 1,350 to-day, beside 400 yesterday, with no change in prices, and market firm and all selling; Texas at 10@12c; Illinois 14@16¾c; no extras being on sale. A drove of 90, Kentucky grades, 7¾cwt, sold at 16@16¾c; 100 Illinois, 6¼cwt at 14@15¾c; 90 grass Texas at 10c; many of the cattle are Texans. Receipts sheep to-day 4,800 head; largely lambs; trade good; good sheep selling at 6¾@7c, and lambs at 6¾@10c; vice 9c for extra State lambs, 70 pounds, 10c; 250 State, 57 pounds, 10c; a car of Ohio sheep, 78 pounds, at 8c; a car Canadas, 100 pounds, at 8¾c, and a car state, 80 pounds, at 8c. Hogs are very firm; 1,800 arrived; there is a scarcity in the supply and dressed advanced to 12¾@13c; sales of five prime State hogs, 234 pounds, brought 10¼c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Hogs active at $9,00@10 for common to choice. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 4,500 hogs. Shipments 3,182 hogs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 85@85c. Oats dull at $1,36@1,38 for red, and $1,33@1,35 for white. Corn is dull at 77@78c. Oats firm; new 40@50c; no old offering. Rye firm at 85@88c. Barley scarce and firm at $1,15@1,20. Cotton unchanged; middling 18¾c. Tobacco in fair demand and receipts very light; sales 94 hhds $5,20@5,80 for lugs; $6,50@7,50 for leaf. Whiskey is dull and drooping at 90@92c, closing at 90@91c, latter in iron. Mess Pork dull with light demand at $26,50@27 for mess. Bulk Meats—Loose, 12½c; packed, 13¼c; sales of 60 hhds at these rates. Lard 16c and nothing done. It is not offered freely at this rate. Butter dull for all but prime, for which continues scarce. Eggs dull 12@13c, latter for selected. Linseed oil dull $1,02@1,03. Lard oil dull at $1,17@1,20. No change in groceries. Gold 116¾.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and weaker. Wheat new Brunot at $1,12@1,12½@1,13c for No. 1, and $1,11@1,12c for No. 2, old easier and and closing at $1,13c for No. 2 spring September. Corn 86@c higher and closing at 86¾c for No. 2 this afternoon dull and unchanged. Oats 1@¾c higher closing at 39c for regular and 38¾c for fresh receipts. Rye quiet and closing at 70c for No. 2. Barley active; closing at $1,15 for No. 2 cash. Highwines quiet at 90c for iron-bound. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard a shade firmer at 15c. Receipts past twenty-four hours 2,627 bbls flour; 4,663 bus wheat; 64,21; bus corn; 68,300 bus oats; 3,957 bus rye; 31,400 bus barley. Shipments 5,104 bbls flour; 99,594 bus wheat; 56,695 bus corn; 81,465 bus oats; 16,000 bus rye; 4,000 bus barley. Freights 4½c by sail to Buffalo.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Although the weather is oppressively hot, the market is pretty active, and printed calicoes appear to be looking up on account of the scarcity and high price of cloth. Standard cloth sold up to 7¾c, and 4c for printing and commission brings the price up to 11½c, to which Gloucester were advanced by the agents to-day; Garner No 11c and Smoaking to 9¾c, but prints equally desirable can be bought on better terms. In other goods we have to notice the following changes as having occurred: Sinews changed from 20c to 19c; Knight's Cambric from 14c to 12½c, Eagle Stripes, 6 and 3, from 12½c to 12c, by jobbers, and 3 by 3, from 12c to 12½c, and Milledgville, 8 oz, Osnaburgs, from 17½c to 16½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Tobacco: bright active and strong; dark dull and weak. Cotton dull and nominal at 17½c; middling hemp and bagging firm and unchanged. Wheat in better request for good grades No. 2 red fall at $1,12@1,12½; No. 1 $1,10@1,12½; choice $1,25@1,27 for No. 1; white $1,35. Highwines quiet at 90c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $29. Bacon shoulders, orders in; hirsts at 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear 18½c. Lard dull at 13@14½c. Cattle active for low grades at $4,25@5,50 for medium to prime; $5,75@6,50 for choice. Hogs steady.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash $1,36; amber do $1,35; 1 white Michigan $1,36; amber Michigan regular $1,25@; do. fresh receipts $1,27; No. 1 amber Illinois $1,40; No 2 do. $1,35; No. 2 red Wabash $1,26@1,30; No. 2 do. fresh receipts $1,28; regular do. $1,26@. Oats a shade better and active; No. 1 44c; No. 2 42c; Michigan 42@43c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 25.—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red, buyer August, at $1,28 for No. 2 red on spot. Corn nominal at 81c for No. 1 mixed, 80c for No. 2 do. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum is not so firm; crude $4 to $4,10, refined 21¾c to 22c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Flour very quiet; spring wheat extra family $6,25@6,50. Wheat in limited demand; sales reported at $1,41@1,43, Indiana white $1,50. Petroleum nominal; crude 16c, refined 24½c. Whiskey nominal; 86c for western iron.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Cotton dull and weak; middling 18c. Flour quiet and lower; extra family at $5,50. Grain dull and unchanged. Wheat at $1,40 for 95c. Oats 44c. Rye 85c. Whiskey dull at 92c. Tobacco; sales of 101 hhds at 4¾@9.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—Wheat is weak at $1,12 for No. 1, and $1,05½ for No. 2. Oats steady, at 38¾c for No. 2. Corn steady at 66c for No. 2. Rye is nominal. Bacon firm at $1 for No. 2.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middlings 17¾@18¾c. Receipts, 60 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,720 bales; stock on hand, 29,316 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged; receipts 114 bales; exports 1,200 bales. Corn dull at 85@90c. Oats steady at 38@55c. Hay: store sales at $18,25. Bran steady at 1 8@19.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Wheat active; western red winter $1,35@1,40; white $1,40@1,65. Corn—white $1,05@1,12. Oats 46@48c. Rye 75@80c. Whiskey quiet at 92@93c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 25.—Wheat dull; extra $1,50@1,51, No 1 $1,35, amber $1,28. Oats quiet at 42c. Barley firm, $2 per cental.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 25.—50 bbls h wines, Shipton & Wallace; 10 doz sives, 1 do riddles, Rankin & W; 1 bx h ware, J Woodwell & Co; 5 bbls whisky, S H Watson & Co; 10 do do J McKay & Bro; 15 sks feathers, I Dickey & Son; 10 drums, 1 bx tobacco, H Hostetter & Smith; 2 bls paper, Hostetter & Smith; 48 sks wheat, Robb & Herron; 29 do oats, Smith & Co; 45 do do, Keil & Hitchart; 1 car oats, A Bell; 200 sks barley; Meanor & Harper; 32 sks wheat, 57 do oats, Sam Hood; 3 cars wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 8 bf b tobacco, McMullen & Co; 2 cars staves, W Hebenal & Co; 1 car tobacco, E Poertstel; 16 cads do, Knoble & P; 100 bbls whisky, Schmidt & Friday; 25 bbls clay, W Frank & Son; 90 bxs candles, Armstrong & F Sellers & Co; 11 bbls whisky, G H Bennett & Son; 1 cask dry beef, E H Myers & Co; 4 cts do, J H Parker; 5 bbls whisky, P Lee & Co; 6 hhds tobacco, C C Bauer; 12 do do, R D Clark; 16 bgs feathers, J Craighead; 25 sks p nuts, 2 do do shellbarks, Kramer & Klingman; 25 sks cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 1 car staves, Strott & Benning.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 25.—12 cars ore, Spang, Chalfant, B & Co; 4 cars same, McKnight P & Co; 2 same, Bryan & C; 16,000 ft lumber, Hitchcock McC & Co; 7 bbls herring, Voigt M & Co; 1 bbls eggs, D B Hadley; 2 bxs, 2 casks s iron, Hussey W Co; 10 bxs candles, B C & H Sawyer, 12 coil s w rope, 5 do w ware, E J Cook; 2 cases p hdls, England & B; 7 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 15 do do vinegar, E Heazleton; 2 bxs t rims. Close S & Co; 10 bbls w fish, W Cooper & Co; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 1 car f clay, Totten & Co; 15 bbls vinegar, R Brugerman; 11 bbls apples, Marvin & Orr; 61 bbls paper, Pelp P Maf Co; 20 bxs cheese W H Kirkpatrick; 11 bbls apples, J Devoi; 11 s chairs, A Mullin & Co; 54 same, Lemon & W 48 same, Dauler & Son; 8 bbls apples, J J Pettitt; 30 sks oats, H Riddle; 34 do w barley, 4 sks corn, Ross & E; 37 sks oats, Head & M; 30 same P Duff & Son; 50 bbls oil, D Bly; 100 em o bbls, B D Moore; 25 bbls vinegar, W C Armstrong; 1 bbls crackers, S S Marvin; 5 bbls eggs, W H Graff.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 25.—3 cars stone, Bulmer & G; 2 do do, J Shoenberger; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 5 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 15 bbls lub oil, J E Palmer & Co; 20 bbls vinegar, J Woodwell; 10 bbls apples, J A Graff; 18 do do, W H Graff; 4 do do, S Devol; 5 do do, Woodworth & D; 6 do do, Kaier & Wood; 98 empt oil bbls, B D Moore; 20 bxs cheese, Haworth & D; 25 do do, McCrackin, G & Co; 100 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 2 cars limestone, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 car lime, J Snyder; 25 bxs cheese, Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 do do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 7 bbls apples, N J Braden; 31 bgs tin scrap, Beckam & Co; 2 bxs h goods, S Devore; 20 bxs hops, Dilworth, H & Co; 25 cases lard, E H Myers & Co; 3 organs, H Kleber & Bros; 5 bdls paper, C P Markle & Son; 70 g s hides, D Chesnut & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 24.—3 cars metal, McKnight P & Co; 1 do lime, Henderson Bro; 5 cars metal, Shoenberger & B; 1 car metal, W Smith; 18 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 29 same, Armstrong D & Co; 58 same, Kier F & K; 1 same bark, W Flacens & Son; 2 cases o cloth, O McClintock & Co; 1 same, McFarland & C; 2 pkgs marketing, L L Blanchard.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 24.—2 cars iron, Graff B & Co; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 same, Johnston & Co; 3 cars metal, Lewis & B; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 200 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car shingles, F Becker; 2 cars metal, Lewis B & D; 50 bbls flour, Voegtly K & Co, 157 sks corn, Rose & E; 184 flax seed, M B Suydam.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, August 24.—22 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 18 same, Carr & Co; 143 bgs oats, Keil & R; 50 bbls whisky, W Welsh & Co; 67 same, W J Meek; 175 sks wheat, McCracken & Co; 15 bales hay, J C Schnuppe & Co; 8 same, B Rafferty; 34 sks oats, Erny & H; 1 bbl eggs, J J Pettit; 1 bbl eggs, A Hopkins; 165 sks corn, 71 do oats, 2 bbls eggs, McCrackin, G & Co; 96 bgs corn, W Meek; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 161 sks wheat, 112 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 53 sks oats, 9 pkgs eggs, A S Carlise; 20 sks rye, 45 do oats, J G Martin.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The thermometer indicated 100 degs. in the shade yesterday at noon.

The contracts for the construction of sewers on Beaver and Ohio streets, Allegheny, have been awarded to Wm. Hazlet.

Mayor Callow yesterday committed one luckless wight to jail for thirty days. The unfortunate had been intoxicated.

The corner-stone of St. Andrews Catholic church, Sixth ward, Allegheny, will be laid with the usual ceremonies Sunday, September 11.

City Councils.—A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city will be held on Monday, August 29, 1870, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Arent yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Louisa Smith, on an information for surety of the peace, preferred by Juliana Henry.

The Fifth (old Penna.) avenue is being improved with flagstone crossings, which are being laid it its intersection with the principal cross thoroughfares.

Notice.—The colored voters of the Eighth ward are requested to meet at Miller street School House this evening, 26th inst., at eight o'clock to transact important business.

Yesterday Catherine Carney made information before Alderman Thomas charging Sarah Gerard with keeping a bawdy house near Union alley, Sixth ward. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Donnie Scanlon complains that Mary Burke called him a thief and other unkind names yesterday. Alderman O'Donnell has issued a warrant for Mary's arrest for disorderly conduct. She resides at the "Point."

Disorderly.—Julia A. Smith made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Eva Kolp with disorderly conduct alleging that Eva was conducting herself in a disorderly manner. A warrant was issued.

The members of the committee sent east by the Commissioners of the Penn avenue extension to examine the wooden pavements in the cities there, were in Philadelphia yesterday. They left for New York in the evening.

Turn Table Gates have been erected across the entrances to the foot walks on the Hand street bridge. This was done as a precaution to prevent mischievous persons from driving horses, &c., intruding upon the comfort of the pedestrians.

Thirty Days.—Pat McGann, Henry McCausal and Wm Ter Hopkins were sent to the Work House for thirty days each yesterday, for disorderly conduct. And Luelin Rosenberg was committed to jail for the same length of time, for drunkeness.

The Firemen were engaged yesterday, under the direction of Chief Engineer Crow, in testing the hydrants which supply the Pearl Mill. The walls were so hot that water had to be thrown upon them before the men could work in the vicinity.

Interfered.—Officer Castella was arresting Thomas Murray yesterday, when Patrick Burns interfered. Both parties were taken into custody. Deputy Mayor Nicholls gave Murray twenty days in the Workhouse for drunkenness and Patrick thirty days for his interference.

George Brawdy and Wilson Cuppe, two of the parties charged with beating Mrs. Bard, the wife of a saloon keeper in Sharpsburg, were arrested yesterday and compelled to give bail for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Hines, another of the accused, is still at large.

Messrs. Editors:—After repeated solicitations from a number of my fellow citizens to represent them in the next Legislature, I hereby submit my name to the Republican Convention for nomination for the office of County Commissioner.

JOHN A. SCOTT.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 20x24 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or friends and friendship. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address, Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

Frank Leffner was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols for assault and battery upon George Wright. He and George had a conversation on the Greensburg Pike recently, when George requested that he give him none of his lip. He did'nt but knocked George down.

Is He the Man?—Chief Hague received a telegram from the Sheriff of Brook county, Va., Logan, yesterday morning, stating that a man had been arrested and was in jail at that place, who was supposed to be Thos. Beaumont, who murdered Mr. Tobin, of Mansfield, this county, in March last. The Mayor in reply telegraphed a full description of the man.

Moot Court.—The law students have been enjoying their usual vacation. They resume business by holding a moot court on next Friday evening. We predict for them an unusual degree of success, as their examination from the stormer duties, although brief, has completely rejuvenated them. All students are expected to be in their respective places on this occasion.

Troubles Thicken.—Mrs. Eva Fahnestock, residing on "The Pot," is in trouble. Two of her friends have deserted her. Yesterday those two, Cecilia Brown and Cecilia Webster made information against her for surety of the peace and adultery—Mrs. Brown being the prosecutrix. The officers were instructed to hunt up Mrs. Fahnestock that she might have a chance to explain.

Sun Stroke.—Mr James Kennedy, dealer in jewelry and varieties, Smithfield street, was prostrated by the extreme heat yesterday afternoon. He was walking along Smithfield street opposite the City Hall, when he sank down to the pavement insensible. He received prompt and proper medical attention and in a short time sufficiently recovered to proceed to his home.

A Collision.—Yesterday morning as Mr. G. Espe was driving a light wagon along Carson street, East Birmingham, John McGinnis, who was driving a heavy wagon, "run into" him, and a collision was the result. The light wagon was considerably damaged, and he made information before Justice Ammon charging McGinnis with malicious mischief. A warrant was issued.

Ankle Fractured.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a carpenter, by the name of Wood, not long employed at the new Duquesne bank building in course of erection on Fourth avenue, missed his footing and fell through the joists to the ground, a distance of the first floor. He suffered a compound fracture of the left ankle. Dr. Murdock attended him, after which he was removed to his home in Allegheny.

The Fruit Crop.—The Washington *Reporter* says that the fruit crop is a failure throughout that country. There are but few peaches, pears nor apples, and the former, which will also be gathered will be of a very inferior quality. Among the lesser fruits, grapes are the only species that will be an average yield. The fruit failure is all the more striking because every other kind of crop is unusually abundant.

Caught in the Machinery.—Yesterday morning a painful accident occurred at Hartje, Wylie & Co.'s, foundry in the Eight ward Allegheny. Joseph Wach, an employee was working about the engine when by some accident his clothes became entangled in the shaft. He was thrown to the ground violently—his left thigh being sprained severely, but fortunately no bones were broken. He was unable to walk and had to be carried home where he received medical attention.

In a New Place.—The Monongahela *Republican* says a sect of Mormons purchased the brick school house in that place for religious uses, and will hold regular services every Sunday. They are a branch of the Latter Day Saints, who recognize the leadership of Brigham Young, and who adhere to the teachings of Joseph Smith. The *Republican* asserts that so far the members of this branch have shown themselves to be men of a strict morality, honest, industrious and temperate.

Disorderly House.—James Thackeray made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Mary Hopkins with keeping a disorderly house in "Hogtown" alley, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. Mr. Thackeray seems determined upon redeeming "tin-pot" from the depths of degradation to which it has fallen, and in addition to prosecuting all persons who are known to keep disorderly houses, he has notified the owners of property in that region that they will be prosecuted if they rent or lease their houses to such persons hereafter.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug. 25, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Please permit me to state through your paper a few facts, which I hope may disabuse the mind of some persons that labor under wrong impressions. It is known, by a considerable portion of this community, that the A. M. E. Zion Conference was held in the John Wesley Chapel, Pittsburgh, convening on the 27th of July last, and closed on the 1st of August inst., from which the following ministers received their appointments as follows: Dr. D. B. Matthews, Mission Church, Allegheny city; Dr. N. H. Williams, Bedford Circuit; Abraham Coles, Washington Circuit. I thought all was right, and on the 15th inst. went to the field assigned me. Arriving at Brownsville I was cordially cared for by the steward, Mr. James Lovell, and on Sunday, the 14th, conducted to the Church, and spoke to the congregation both morning and evening. The steward then called for the officers of the Church to meet on Monday evening, which a portion of them did, but when they had met I soon found that there was a rat in the meal-tub. It soon appeared that Dr. Williams wanted that circuit, and had been officiating through Dr. D. B. Matthews to get there. Matthews having been on that circuit for the two last years. This they did by letter and otherwise, all to influence the minds of the people, so that they would not agree with the appointment of the Conference. I was well received however both in Brownsville and Uniontown; but while I was there attending to my duties, some one here was circulating the report that the pastor in charge had closed the church against me; and, moreover, these Doctors were writing letters to Bishop Jones that the people would not receive me, begging him to change the appointment and put Dr. Williams on that circuit, and send me to the Bedford Circuit. Now, I have been forty-one years in the Church—nine in the M. E., and thirty-one in the A. M. E. Zion Church—but the course taken by these Doctors caps anything that I have been called to witness from those who profess to be gospel ministers.

I touch these matters at present with a light hand.

ABRAHAM COLE.

Personals.

ALDERMAN BOLSTER, of Allegheny, started yesterday for a pleasure trip to the East. He will be absent about two weeks, and intends calling at Washington and Long Branch while away.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

A Second Visit—How it is Heated.

During a second visit to the new Library building on Penn street, (a description of which we published a few days since), which was made last evening, we noticed a leading feature, which, from a want of facts, we noticed but briefly. We refer to the heating apparatus. The proper heating of a public building, such an one as this, is a matter of so much interest, and has been a matter of so much complaint that we deem it necessary to give a more detailed account and description of the apparatus which has just been placed in the Library building by the Messrs. Craig Bros., the leading steam and gas fitters of the city.

In the cellar, at the west end of the building, are two large boilers, each containing one hundred and seventy-five three inch tubes or flues, surrounded by fire-proof walls and arched brick ceiling, in which the steam is generated. They are connected by a large pipe, and so arranged as to be used either jointly or separately by connecting tubes which may be opened or closed as required. Large main pipes lead from the connecting pipe to each room through which the steam is conducted to the east iron radiators (Gould's patent) used for indirect radiation, and placed under the floors of the several reception rooms and under the raised portion of the floor in the auditorium known as the dress circle, and consequently hidden from view. Immediately over each radiator is a neat cast iron register, by means of which the current of heated air is regulated. By the same means the steam is conducted to the coils of wrought iron pipe in the delivery and other rooms in the building, in which direct radiation is employed by means of the box registers, all of which are constructed of bronzed iron of ornamental pattern and covered with marble slabs, answering the purpose of tables as well as heaters. To each pipe is attached a drain pipe, through which the condensed steam is conducted to the cellar, where it passes into a self-acting trap, through which it is discharged into a well, and is from there forced back into the boiler, while it is yet hot, thereby economizing the steam and saving fuel. These traps are so arranged as to open when the water rises to a certain height, and are closed by the pressure of the steam, not a particle of which is permitted to escape until condensed. The entire arrangement is under the direction of the engineers, and being within a few feet of the boilers is easily controlled and regulated by him, so that it is but a moment's work to shut off the steam from any part of the building or put it on again.

The great secret in heating a large building by steam is the proper arrangement and adjustment of the inlet and outlet pipes, so as having them of a proper size as well as in a proper location, so that the pipes can be completely drained, that one pipe may not interfere with another, and although we have not seen this apparatus tested, we feel confident from a thorough investigation of the arrangement and adaptation to the building, that it will be a complete success.

One of the peculiarities of the work in this building is the beautiful arrangement of the coils, the handsome style of the cast iron screens, in and behind which are the coils of pipes that radiate the heat in the Library Hall reading rooms, dining room and stair halls.

The great experience of the Messrs. Craig Brothers in fitting up large buildings, during the twenty odd years that they have been engaged in this business, and the success they have met with, entitles them to be classed at the head of the list of steam fitters in our city. The firm is now engaged in fitting up the heating apparatus in the Court House. One of the Court rooms was fitted up by this firm nearly fifteen years ago, and has been in successful operation ever since.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The City Superintendency—List of Candidates.

The need of a regular Superintendent of the Allegheny City Public Schools has long been apparent to those interested in the system but for some time no unanimity of action in the matter could be obtained. Several ineffectual attempts to bring the schools under the same system as those of Pittsburgh have been made, but each proved a failure. Finally the Board of Control, at their last meeting, reviewed the business in a practical way by the appointment of a special committee, which they enclowed with authority to select a suitable person for the office. The committee held a meeting a few evenings since, when they decided not to elect a Superintendent, but to report such persons as applied for the position who were competent, and leave the matter of election with the Board. The Board will meet the first Tuesday evening of September, when the list will be reported. Thus far the list embraces the following gentlemen: Thomas Douthett, present County Superintendent; A. H. Eaton, Principal Forbes street School, Pittsburgh; Andrew Bartt, principal Ralston School, Pittsburgh; M. B. Hoff, Mathematical Professor in the Western University, and Prof. Thomas S. Wakeham. Certainly from such a list the Board should be able to select a first class man for the office.

In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of the battalion of Duquesne Greys, held yesterday, Thursday, August 25, 1870, at the Armory, a committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to their deceased comrade, John P. Logan, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we bow with profound and reverent submission to the decree of providence in removing from our midst our late comrade and friend John P. Logan.

2d. We have in him as a charitable and brave man while living and desire to honor his memory by attesting to his merits as a companion and as a soldier.

3d. We extend to the afflicted mother and brothers of the deceased the condolence of the battalion.

4th. We hereby order that the Armory shall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, as a proper mark of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade.

5th. We do instruct the Secretary to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family, with the assurance of our deep and earnest sympathy in this afflictive dispensation of divine providence.

JAMES PETRIE,
JAMES VICK,
JAMES K. P. MCCRACK,
Committee.

The Coming Season.

The approaching lecture season of the Young Men's Library Association promises to be one of the most brilliant and attractive (and we hope profitable) that they have ever had. Arrangements have already been completed with the Hon. Charles Sumner, who will probably open the season; John B. Gough; Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Olive Logan, De Cordova, Hon. William Parsons, of England, Wendell Phillips, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Preacher," and Grace Greenwood. The committee have also the assurance that Prof. Thomas Hughes, of England, will lecture here, if he can be induced to this country. Correspondence has been opened with Geo. William Curtis, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Chapin, and it is altogether probable that they will all lecture before the Association. Aside from the regular lecture course, arrangements have been made with the Boston Quintette Club, and they will appear early in the season. Arrangements are also pending with Theodore Thomas' grand orchestra and with the Germania band.

A Wrong Impression.

We referred yesterday to the new and beautiful shaving saloon opened in the Allegheny Diamond by Messrs. Lyles & Scroggins. An impression seems to have become extant that this establishment is to be conducted upon exquisite principles—in other words, that none but the "upper ten" are desired for its patrons and that fancy prices will be the rule. This is altogether a mistake. The saloon will be conducted on precisely the same basis as any other in the two cities. There will be no change in the prices and a general invitation is extended to all who desire anything in the barbering line to call at the "Diamond." Messrs. Lyles & Scroggins have a very pleasant and attractive saloon, and a corps of the best workmen they have been able to procure for its business, regular prices, and according a welcome and satisfaction to all, to merit a share of public patronage. Their enterprise and skill are worthy of the highest success.

Drowned in the Basin.

An accident occurred at the lower basin yesterday afternoon, by which Mr. J. M. Cooper of the Twelfth ward lost a valuable horse and the water in the basin was somewhat disturbed. Mr. Cooper is a machinist and keeps the engines at the Water Works in repair. Yesterday he visited the works at the lower basin to make some repairs on the engine, and as has been his custom drove his horse which was attached to a light wagon inside of the wall where he left his standing until he went in to the engine room to make the repairs. During his absence the horse became frightened at something and wheeling suddenly round was precipitated into the basin, where he drowned before assistance reached him. He was drawn out by means of block and tackle and carted away. The water will probably be settled this morning if nothing else occurs to "stir it up."

Pennsylvania Patentees.

The following United States patents were granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending August 24, 1870:

No. 106,582—Tubing clamp; Wm. H. Downing, Pioneer.

No. 106,592—Screw cutting machine; Ed. Kaylor, Pittsburgh.

No. 106,603—Machine for banding volute springs, Reuben Miller, Pittsburgh.

No. 106,614—Lubricator for loose wheels; Sylvanus E. Pearl, McKeesport.

No. 106,620—Puddle wheel; Jas. Ross, Pittsburgh.

No. 106,636—Stack for puddling, boiling and other furnaces; William Swindell Allegheny City.

Design No. 4,398—Lampstand; James S. Atterbury, and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

On a Rise.

For the past few days the country at the headwaters of the Allegheny has been visited with heavy rains. The tributaries of that stream as a consequence rose rapidly and poured their floods into the main channel. The result was a sudden rise in the Allegheny Wednesday night. Rivermen were not expecting such a rise yesterday morning the river was filled with floating timbers, flats, rafts, &c. Two flats filled with coal floated off from their moorings below the Smithfield street Bridge, one of them lodged on Smoky Island bar. Most of the property was secured below the city.

A Joke.

The Ebensburg *Alleghenian* publishes the following rich specimen of humor. It is proper to say the individual who "writ it" still survives: "We report that a young man at Pittsburgh lost his speech by the explosion of a firecracker on the Fourth has bothered the eminent doctors. They all went to writing about the different organs of speech that must have been affected by the explosion, and now it turns out that it was a written speech that was lost, which was in his pocket, and took fire from the firecracker."

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

The Robber Captured.

Yesterday evening, about five o'clock, a "young man from the country," who resides on the Brownsville pike, a few miles from the city, was lured into a den of vice in Union alley, and while there was attacked by a man, knocked down and robbed of $1,800 in greenbacks, and a short space bond for $2,500. He called at the Mayor's office about an hour afterward and related the circumstance to officers Dressler and Moon and gave them a description of the man who had relieved him of his money. The officers started in pursuit of the man they supposed to be the guilty one from the description, and had not proceeded far when they received information which served to confirm their suspicion. Ed. Ward was the man upon whom suspicion rested and the officers ascertained that Ward had obtained change for a $50 bill at a house on Liberty street a few minutes before. This was conclusive evidence against Ward as he never was known to have fifty cents, which had been obtained honestly and they continued to track him. At the corner of Wayne and Liberty streets they found him about eleven o'clock after a long and tiresome search. He was taken into custody and confined in the lock-up where he remained awaiting a hearing.

The officers deserve credit for the promptness with which they acted in the matter. They failed to recover the full amount of money as Ward had but about $30 in his possession when arrested, but they say they have sufficient evidence to fasten the crime upon him, and it is always more creditable to an officer to capture the thief without the property than to recover the stolen property without catching the thief. Moore and Dressler have had the most success in recovering stolen money of any officers on the force and when a "job" is entrusted to them it is always well and promptly done.

ABUSING A CHILD.

How it was Punished—Inhuman Treatment—The Authorities Called In—Arrest of the Father.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child," is a pretty good maxim for the consideration of parents, but like everything else good in the theory it is often too much of it. When it is carried to the extent of half murdering a child then there is decidedly too much "rod." In that case an application of the same to the parent could not be amiss. One of the cases in which the rod was not spared, in fact fearfully used, was developed in Lawrenceville yesterday. The parent was Patrick Burns, of Donnelly. He had a little son about eight years of age, whom, it is said, he punished so often and so severely as to attract the attention of his neighbors. None of them interfered, however, until yesterday when a gentleman called at Deputy Mayor Nicholl's office and stated that the man had been punishing the child, the evening previous, in an outrageous manner. Officer Hoerr was at once dispatched to the house to investigate and when all that had been suspected was verified. The little victim, as seen by the officer, presented a terrible spectacle. His body was literally covered with black and blue stripes, and in many places the skin was broken, and the blood dripped from the wounds. His ears had been pulled until they were inflamed and distended to nearly twice their original size. Bruises on the face and two teeth out of the mouth indicated that he had also been beaten with fists. The child was so weak she could scarcely move about. The officer upon hearing the state of the case returned to the office and made information against Donnelly for aggravated assault and battery. Returning with a warrant he arrested the accused, who was brought before the magistrate, and after a partial hearing held to bail in the further sum of $300. The case will be fully investigated, and if all the allegations so proven, the man will receive his full deserts.

Inquest Concluded.

The coroner's investigation in the matter of the death of John Early, killed at Elrod's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland railroad, was concluded yesterday. The jury met at the coroner's office at ten o'clock, when several witnesses were examined. The first witness examined was Abraham Layton, a brakemen on one of the trains. He said he saw deceased after he was hurt. Witness did not know certainly whether any one hurt him, but thought the engine had struck him. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and was frequently under the influence of liquor.

J. M. Franklin, another brakeman, was the next witness. He saw the deceased on the night of the accident, while he was at the switch. It was the duty of deceased to signal the train, but he did not do so on this occasion. Never heard any threats against Early.

Thomas Bradley, also a brakeman, testified that when deceased left the train he reported. Thus far the list embraces the following gentlemen: Thomas Douthett, present County Superintendent; A. H. Eaton, Principal Forbes street School, Pittsburgh; Andrew Bartt, principal Ralston School, Pittsburgh; M. B. Hoff, Mathematical Professor in the Western University, and Prof. Thomas S. Wakeham. Certainly from such a list the Board should be able to select a first class man for the office.

Buchanan Letter List.

The following unsealed for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, August 26th, 1870:

Alderson Geo	Becker Jacob C	Mcintire Wm
Allen J	Dunley Chas	Mc'lurg Jas
Abbott Mrs R	Delvoye Theo	Mc'lurg Thos
Briggs Martin	Drake Jake	McClure Robt
Bamford John	Evans Anna	O'Brien Ed
Burke Mrs M	Evans W H	Pyle Absalom
Bell Jas	Evans J M	Pritchard R
Barnett Miss M	Fawcett Geo	Regan Jno
Barnes Milton	Finch Wm	Rodgers Miss M
Butler Mrs M	Fuller Geo H	Rose Jno
Barry W H	Gilbert Thos	Roberts Howell
Breakiron Louis	Gaugh Wm	Shoot Levi
Boughton Edwin	Hughes Joshua	Sheldon Thos
Clarey Ed H	Jones John W	Spooner G P
Church Mrs Milton	Jones Thos	Snyder M A
Cox Akan	Jones Miss Ann	Slicker Jno
Carson Mrs S	Jones John	Sullivan Jas
Carson Chas	Jennings Thos W	Sloss Miss M
Cummings Thos	Jennings Mrs C G	Snyder Miss H
Campbell Jas	Kelly John	Snyder Mrs Ann
Campbell Mrs M	Keefer Wm	Stewart Lawren
Cole Jos	Keefer Wm Mar	Stewart Jas
Cochran Pat C	Keefer Adam	Trautman J
Crouch John	Lindsey A to	Taylor Aden
Doyle Henry	Lyon Wm	Tigh Thomas
Duffy Wm	Miller W J	Wier Jas K
Duffy Jas	Miller Thos	Wagner Mrs K N
Duffy J E	Miller Thos	Williams Hiram A
Danford Jno	Moulton Wm	Williams Miss S
Davis Evan	Moulton A	Young Wm
Day s M C	Magee Wm	
Danker Miss E	McDonald Pat	

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, August 25, 1870:

Thomas H Schwarberg to James Campbell, August 21, 1870; piece of ground in McClure township.

Jefferson Beatner to Robert K. Bryson, April 6, 1870; 49¼ by 117 feet on Lock street, in borough of Tarentum.

Thomas Bakewell to A. H. Jones, June 11, 1870; lot No. 10 in Thomas Bakewell's plan of lots in the borough of Bellevue.

Joseph Dougherty to Henry A. Lavely, May 9, 1870; lot 66 in plan of lots sold by Samuel Calvin in Chartiers township.

J. W. McIlvaine to George Gray et al., August 24, 1870; the coal under two acres and 6 perches of ground in Lower St. Clair township.

Samuel Campbell to Peter S. Greves, August 1, 1870; 47 by 120 feet on Preble street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, with building $3,800

A Poem.

Under the inspiration of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit—a day such as yesterday—a local poet sweated through him the following poem:

The dorg days are upon us;
The sun is pouring down
Upon the heads of every one
In this here blazen town.

O! for a breath of fresh air!
O! for a cooling breeze!
I'd just do anything on earth
These things for to obtain.

And if I don't obtain them soon
A funeral there will be;
The hacks will with my friends be filled.
But the corpse it will be me.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident and one which may terminate in the death of Patrick Collins, a boy about twelve years of age, occurred on Fourth avenue yesterday morning. It appears that John Christ, the driver of a soap wagon, was driving down the avenue and the boy was on the street but did not notice his danger until it was too late to escape from it. The horse struck him and knocked him down and the wheels passed over his body, inflicting internal injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. Officer Messner arrested Christ and took him to the lock-up, and subsequently Mr. Collins, the mother of the injured boy, appeared and made information charging Christ with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was held to bail to await the result of the injuries.

Victimized.

A Mr. Moore, residing on the Greensburg pike, came to the city yesterday for the purpose of seeing the sights, and last night was lured into one of the dens of iniquity in Miltenberger's alley, where he was robbed of $50 by one of the denizens. He left the house quite carefully, noting the number, however, and made his loss known to officers Dressler and Moore, who proceeded at once to the place designated and succeeded in recovering $30 of the stolen money, which they returned to Moore, who took the first train home, fully satisfied with what he had seen. He will be Moore choice of his society the next time he comes to Pittsburgh and his visit will be less expensive.

Wearing Apparel Disposed Of.

The best of friends sometimes will quarrel. This melancholy truth was sadly illustrated yesterday. Margaret Gracy and Margaret Butler were friends. They are not so now. Margaret Gracey indeed has become very much incensed at her former friend, and accuses her of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at thirty-five dollars, from her house in East Birmingham. Margaret Butler indignantly denies the charge, and says the clothing was sold and the proceeds invested in whisky, which was subsequently drunk up between them. Alderman Thomas has the case in hand, and will endeavor to ascertain the truth to-day.

Struck by Lightning.

Last evening about five o'clock the city was visited with a heavy thunder storm, which continued about a half an hour. The rain came down in torrents and flooded the streets, while the lightning was very dazzling. During the storm the electric fluid ran along the cornice of the new building, No. 29 Fifth avenue, occupied by Messrs. Sands & Reineman, dealers in house furnishing goods. This is one of the largest buildings in the city, being five stories high and of an imposing appearance. A part of the cornice was torn off, but fortunately the main building escaped. The damage will be trifling.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 129 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpacas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Stonecrop's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

FOREIGN.

MADAME OLYMPE ANDOUARD has gone out as an army nurse.

QUEEN VICTORIA subscribed $2,500 to the English fund for the aid of sick and wounded by the war.

THE Government of Bavaria has prohibited the promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility in that Kingdom.

CHANGARNIER'S first advice, after his services were accepted, is said to have been, "Artillery! Artillery!! Artillery!!!"

RUMOR says the Hohenzollern question is to be revived in Spain, and that Prim proposes to submit it to the people *en plebiscite*.

A FRENCH statistician estimates that since the departure of the Garde Mobile from Paris there is but one able-bodied man to eighteen women.

AT last we are gratified by learning that Spain is prepared for future emergencies. Now the neutral world may once more rest tranquil.

A STATUE of Carl Maria von Weber, the great composer, is to be erected in front of the new opera house in Dresden from the designs of Professor Semper.

The heavy baggage trains of the French army are condemned by observers. The men too are over-weighed with their knapsacks and extras when in heavy marching order.

THE colors of the Seventy-first of the line changed hands twenty-two times; twenty-one of those who had carried them successively were killed. The twenty second brought them off the field.

All property-owners whose houses are in the military circle around Paris have received notice to move their goods and household stuff, as the buildings will be razed should military necessities require it.

MADAME C. H. in Paris is not satisfied with the present situation. She says: "War is not very amusing and agreeable after all. Not a soldier will stay in Paris, and then there will be no getting along with the servant girls."

GENERAL CLUSERET and Victor Hugo both wish to enter the French National Guard. The great novelist would hardly make a good soldier as he would be constantly wishing to take his comrades by the hand and to press their palms.

WHEN the Ninth Cuirassiers charged at Woerth, Lieutenant Billet, the colonel's son, charged four times after his jawbone had been broken by a ball. His father had him carried off the field by force at the fifth charge, he himself being killed in the same.

THE Berlin Kladderadatsch contains some witty hits on the French. In order to baffle the Turcos and their cats, it advises the Prussian soldiers to take some living mice along so that they can eat will be occupied in hunting them, while our Prussian is braining the unlucky Turco.

THE navy of North Germany has but one Admiral, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, who draws pay to the amount of $3,250 per year, besides $1,750 for table money. The Vice Admiral gets $3,200, and each of the two Rear Admirals $2,250. A British Admiral gets $8,850, besides $7,950 for table money.

POSTERS have hung up in May once with the following announcement: "Mayence is literally swarming with soldiers, but what are the soldiers swarming with? It makes no difference if they will provide themselves with Kruttmayer's insect destroyer at four kreutzer the bottle."

AT WEISSENBURG the Marquis d'Espenilles, Colonel of Cavalry at the head of the Third Hussars, in order to give the Douay division time, charged at sixteen times on the Prussian columns. At the last charge the regiment was reduced to fifty men, but the colonel, covered with wounds, led his men again.

AMONG the numerous canards now in circulation, a French paper quotes the following: "King William, of Prussia, is said to have committed suicide by sitting down on the peak of his helmet. Physicians were called at once, but it was too late. A slight abrasion of the skin was even visible on his throat."

THE London *Times* thinks that the English people are very slow and patient, from the fact that eighteen years have elapsed since the death of the Duke of Wellington, and yet no monument has been erected to his memory, notwithstanding the sum of £90,000 was appropriated for the purpose four years after his death.

THE Prussian and German cavalry are splendidly mounted. The artillery horses are, perhaps, not equal to the French teams, but the German gunners are as well mounted as the French officers. The "horses don' carry as much load either. The heavy cuirassier chargers are said by some observers to have a lighter load than the little African horses.

The Paris *Moniteur* says: "The French Government is about to adopt a measure similar to that taken by Prussia even before war was proclaimed. The dates of bills falling due are to be postponed for a month. In August 1 it is absolutely inadmissible to allow the stigma of bankruptcy to subsist by the non-payment of bills not attached to men marching for the defence of the national territory."

PRUSSIA has greatly improved in agriculture in the last fifty years. The land now supports twice as many inhabitants as it did in 1820 though a greater space is devoted to feeding cattle and to the raising of plants for manufacturing purposes. There are now in existence in Prussia 559 associations for the improvement of the soil by drainage, irrigation and the building of dikes.

AT Reichshoffen, on the 6th August, the station master, M. Kossman, saw a convoy of munitions coming up by the train which would have fallen into the hands of the Prussians. In the midst of the rain of bullets, the station master rushed forward and signalized the coming train just in time to enable it to reverse engines. The train was saved, but poor Kossman fell riddled with rifle balls.

By the bombardment of Strasburg one of the most exquisite specimens of Gothic architecture in the world is doomed to destruction. The noble cathedral, with its delicate and marvellously beautiful spire, is exposed to the enemy's fire. It is not to be supposed that superb edifice will be wantonly damaged, but experience shows that prominent religious edifices have not usually escaped intact during bombardments.

A TELEGRAM from Frankfort states that "manifestoes begin to appear in South German papers, insisting that Alsace must be ceded to Germany as a condition of peace. An ultramontane member of the Bavarian Parliament publishes a letter, which says. "He who shall unite Alsace to its own country will be the first Emperor of modern Germany." On this point Frankfort and Munich are one mind with Berlin."

THE Third Regiment of Zouaves at Woerth went into action after a march of over forty miles in the rain. They fought from eleven until four. Then they retreated to Saverne by a march of twenty miles. Five hundred and fifty men only are left of the regiment. Forty five out of sixty-seven officers were killed or dangerously wounded. All the rest are more or less wounded, with the exception of Colonel Becher, who did not receive a scratch.

EUROPE possesses some novel things. The universities have professors of dancing, fencing, riding. At Copenhagen is a fine school for horse doctors—the course comprising sciences and even literature, as well as chemistry and physiology. Their forest schools are unlike anything here. Three years are given to the special study of trees. The principal of one of them said America would soon come to that if the present waste of timber was continued.

A SINGULAR shipment has been made recently to the King of Prussia. It will be remembered that the King visited the Paris Exhibition of 1867. A great many officers of the Imperial household of France and of the French army received on that occasion the Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. The gentlemen have now united, have packed up all their orders into a bundle, and sent it, charges paid, to the King of Prussia. A German paper, commenting on this fact, observes that they did perfectly right, as recent events have proved the stupidity and incompetency of French officers, so they could not help feeling themselves that they were not worthy of any decorations.

AUSTRALIAN criminals show a tender consideration for the pockets of their friends unknown, we fear, in more conventional countries. Last winter one Helrich murdered Klein and promptly absconded. The Queensland government offered £300 for his discovery, and at length the culprit, feeling disinclined to hold out longer, wrote to a friend, kindly suggesting that he should get the reward by coming to arrest him. A short time before a man named Prendergast, who had committed an extraordinarily atrocious murder, was very anxious that his wife should betray him with the similar laudable object—that if £300 were going, they should not go out of the family. If there is honor among thieves, it is clear that still tenderer emotions have a place in the breasts of murderers, at least at the antipodes.

THE Francais gives the following Italo Chinese story. "When the Chinese Embassy, traveling through Europe, was sitting in the ministerial box of the Parliament at Florence, Madame Minghetti, the Minister's wife, entered the same. The Foreigners were introduced to her and she conversed with them through an interpreter. Among others she asked them whether ladies in China took interest in Politics. "Answer Madame," said the Chinese Excellency to the interpreter, 'that our laws give the right to sell her, to the husband whose wife meddles in public affairs.' "If that were the case here, I would have been sold about a hundred times," exclaimed Madame Minghetti. A French opposition paper adds, if such a law were in France, the country would be peaceful and happy now. It refers to the intriguing Empress, whom they consider the main instigator of the war.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: One reason why the French Generals have succeeded so badly in defending their territory against invasion is that they had made no effective plans or preparations for a defensive campaign. They had a number of admirable plans for invading Germany, the various lines of march being marked out, and the various kinds of operations being all properly provided for. But they had never entertained the idea that the war would be fought on French soil against the advancing armies of Germany, which would keep them steadily on the defensive. If they had anticipated the actual course of things, they would doubtless have made more extensive preparations on the frontier, on the line of the Moselle, along the Vosges and at the different fortified positions. But we doubt if any of the Emperor's Marshals would have dared to suggest the idea of a defensive campaign two months ago.

THE Vienna *Freie Presse* has an article on the chances of Napoleon III., from which we take the following passage: "War is a game of dice for both parties. One difference, however, exists; a single victory is not decisive for Napoleon. The war which united all political parties in Germany is a national undertaking, and the will of a nation is strong and enduring. On the other hand, the first defeat will become a domestic danger for the present ruler of the French. Even his uncle had to leave the country when he was unsuccessful. The French separated their destiny from his, to save what they could. Such are Napoleon's chances in this war, and whoever become his ally will share them. In opposition to the possible advantages which may be gained, stands that of being abandoned by Napoleon, danger so near as he thinks he no longer requires an ally. This is the prospect in case of a common victory. In case of a defeat, his friends will find that they have entered a ship with which Napoleon intends to blow up a powder-magazine."

THE correspondent of the London *Times*, at the Prussian headquarters, writes that recently a country cart was rumbling down the street with two wounded officers—young men—on their way to the station. An officer on foot beckoned to the driver to stop, and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to sustain him, but he made a gesture, and leaning over entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking after their wounds. On parting he shook each by the hand, and continued his way upon the street, accompanied by two other officers. He halted at my quarters, and inquired if there were any wounded inside—they had been removed—some to their last resting place—then went on, and meeting a cart full of wounded soldiers, talked to them each in turn, and so on, visiting the hospitals and the wounded in the most unostentatious manner. It was the Crown Prince. No wonder his men are fond of him. Many did not know him till he passed on. He told how the soldiers, one and all, seemed to rejoice in their wounds, and make light of them for the sake of the cause, and there was honest exultation in his tone at the honor of commanding such troops.

THE North German Consul General at New York has received the following vote from the Germans in Normany to the Germans of this country, for their sympathy with their native land, and the collections they are making for the German victims of the European war:

"Your warm sympathy and active help in the frivolous war with which an insolent enemy is invading us, has truly benefitted us in our hearts. When you left your native homes you transferred the penates of patriotism to your new country. There, in the land of freedom, great by Washington's deed, hallowed by the martyr blood